

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

501

VOL. I.

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No. 18.

## The National Police Gazette.

CIRCULATION, 20,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of Felony and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence—the names of persons charged with offences, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of Accessories and Accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, if property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

NO. 6.

### JAMES DOWNER

alias MILLER, alias "CUPID,"

### THE PICKPOCKET.

Having given in the two preceding chapters of our felon calendar, brief sketches of a brace of the most notorious of American pickpockets, we now come, in the regular progress of our record, to the most celebrated "clyfak" in the whole English "family." In according him this position among that class, be it understood, we admit his equality, if not his dark pre-eminence over, any in the world.

James Downer alias Miller alias "Cupid," was born in the city of London, in the year 1810, and is consequently between thirty-five and thirty-six years of age. He was the only son of poor but respectable parents, who, when he had arrived at the age of ten, bound him out to the upholsterer's business. Cupid behaved himself very orderly in his employer's shop for five or six years, but discovering after the lapse of that time that he bore the reputation of being a very handsome young fellow, he became seized with a passion for dress, and as a natural consequence, with a fondness for the society and admiration of young females.

The ordinary results of these two predilections, when carried to excess, are familiar to the experience of every reader. Evening promenades, a Sunday drive to Greenwich in a one horse chaise, and creams and syllabubs in Kensington Garden, soon ran beyond Master Miller's little income, and he was fain to stop short



James Downer alias Miller alias "Cupid," The Pickpocket.

and abandon his pleasures, or devise some means of meeting their demands. He refused to make the sacrifice required by the first, and having no legitimate and honest means of supplying his extravagance, he resolved to steal. This was not a new or startling proposition to his mind. He did not owe the inception of the idea to the exigency of his pecuniary condition at this time, for he had years before fledged his pilfering propensities when a child, in a theft from a lady who was on a visit to his parent's house, by crawling under her skirt, and cutting off her pocket with a pair of scissors.

Actuated by the motives and the necessities above alluded to, Master Downer deliberately entered upon the career which was destined to be the professional occupation of his after life. His first attempt was upon the pocket of a lady in St. Martin's church; an essay which he successfully accomplished, and from which he reaped the sum of three or four guineas. Being thus encouraged, he followed up the experiment, and from that time out, whenever an opportunity to steal offered in a crowd, or a place of public amusement, he never omitted to embrace it. In the course of three or four months, therefore, he had provided himself with an elegant wardrobe and owned a purse containing as much as fifty guineas. Such abilities as Master Downer possessed, and such success as he had achieved, could not be long overlooked by the members of the swell mob of the great metropolis. One communicated to another the fact of having seen a new hand about town, who appeared to be working entirely on his own hook, and in an evening session of one distinguished circle of the "clyfaking" fraternity, it was decided that Charley Hawkins, a pickpocket of considerable pretensions and very gentlemanly appearance, should assume the responsibility of bringing the youthful "gonnauf" in, and regularly inducting him into the association. Hawkins was well qualified for the task. He was a man of extreme caution and judgment, and in point of intelligence and general ability ranked far above his fellows. He set about the task assigned to him with a right good will, and as he afterwards asserted was strongly actuated, in addition to his professional views, by a fear that a young fellow of such excellent parts would, if left to his own indiscretion and inexperience, fall into some difficulty, which might eventuate in his getting

into low business, and the loss of his character. Hawkins was not long engaged in fruitless effort, for in a week's time he managed to track Downer into a crowd, and to see him pick a gentleman's pocket. Following him closely for two or three squares after he had seen him commit the act, Hawkins stepped briskly up to him, and touching him gently on the shoulder, exclaimed in a low tone, "You are my prisoner, sir!"

The youthful pickpocket started, and demanded an explanation; upon which Hawkins related what he had seen. Downer protested and expostulated, but the professional "crossman" insisted on the evidence of his eyes, and in a stern tone told the youth that he must accompany him to Bow street. Upon this aspect of affairs, Cupid, who had never been arrested before, gave way to the most extreme alarm, and taking the plunder from his pocket, appealed to the supposed officer on the score of the respectability of his family, and offered him the pocket book and twenty guineas more, if he would but let him go. At this offer Hawkins burst into a laugh, and taking the pocket book as an initiation fee, bade him put back the twenty guineas and go along with him, and he would put him in the way of making a fortune. It is but necessary for us to say that the sequel of the day was the formal introduction of Master Miller into a regularly organized gang of pickpockets, and the consumption of the proceeds of his morning's exploit in an evening jollification, in commemoration of the event. We now find him regularly stamped, endorsed and accredited as a thief, and we shall see that his future operations and exploits justified the opinions that had been formed of his skill and future success by the keen observers who extended to him the honors of the fraternity.

Service to his employer and attention to his trade did not of course comport with Master Cupid's new business arrangements, so yielding to his growing disposition for vagrancy, and to the suggestions of Hawkins, he absconded from London, changed his name to Miller, and with his pal, set out on a professional tour through England and Scotland. On this expedition the old thief and his ductile protégé visited the principal cities and watering places in both countries, and returned after an absence of six months, with the snug little sum in pocket, of

eight hundred pounds each. Being tolerably contented with the results of their expedition, the firm of Hawkins & Miller resolved to settle down for a time and live honestly and like gentlemen. Hawkins sanctified his resolution by marrying a very pretty young woman, and Cupid, acting in an equally commendable manner, furnished very handsome apartments for himself and mother (his father was recently deceased), and lived for the period of a year in a very quiet and retired manner. At the end of that time, however, finding his funds dwindling to a meagre ebb, through some heavy losses at gaming, he resolved to resume the practice of his profession, and for that purpose called on Hawkins with a proposal for a new co-partnership, and new adventures. That honest personage did not require much urging on the subject. Like Cupid, he too was tired of inaction, and the waning honey-moon yielded to the strengthening influence of the old infatuation. They set out together again, and during an expedition of four or five months, they acquired an amount of plunder not less than a thousand pounds. Cupid's share however, was of but little service to him; his fondness for evening enjoyments dribbled it away, and what did not leak off in debauchery was poured out upon the gaming table. This of course induced him to a greater degree of desperation than before, and the result was, that he was at length arrested in Bristol in 1832, for an attempt to pick a pocket. He was confined on the charge for three months, at the end of which time he was tried, but escaped with an acquittal through an insufficiency of testimony. Warned by the danger he had experienced, he abandoned his rogueries for a short season, but resumed them again as soon as the effect of the salutary lesson had worn off his mind. In connection with Hawkins and some others he committed several larcenies in rapid succession, but at length was caught in the very act in the street, by a Bow street officer, and upon conviction was sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay for fourteen years. This was in 1833, consequently one year more of his present liberty is due to the English government.

While at Botany Bay, Cupid formed the acquaintance of Bill Hoppy, alias The ford, a celebrated English burglar, now in the State prison at Sing Sing for the robbery of Rockwell's jewelry store, who arrived there some time after himself. With this man and another, he planned his escape in 1837, and made away from the settlement in the night, striking north toward Port Jackson, where they hoped to obtain a ship. Fearing pursuit, they were obliged to conceal themselves in the woods during the day, and being destitute of food, were obliged to depend for sustenance entirely upon such wild fruits and berries as they found in their path. On the second day of their flight, a falling out took place between the fugitives. It appears that Hoppy was in possession of a sum of \$80, and Cupid, to guard against the dangers of an accidental separation, begged the loan of two pounds that he might secure his food and a passage from the island, in case any accident should happen to either. Hoppy, however, denied possession of the money, and indignant at his meanness to a pal sharing the dangers of a common enterprise, Cupid turned off the path and refused to keep company with him any longer. A separation in consequence took place, Hoppy and the third man going together, and Cupid striking in another direction by himself. That day and night were also passed without food, and in addition to the physical distress which the privation occasioned, he had to endure the bitter reflections occasioned by the ungrateful desertion of an associate. The dawn of the following day found him nearly famishing for food. He paused on the bank of a little stream, half resolved to return to his felon station and the law's constraint; but after a few moments' reflection, he moved on, plunged into the river, and waded to the other side. At the distance of about half a mile from its northern bank was a small hut, and from its roof curled the most



soothing feature of rural landscape to the hungry traveller—a pipe of smoke at meal-time. Obeying the first impulse, the fugitive hurried on towards it, but having shortened the distance to one half, he slackened his pace and bethought him of the imprudence of placing himself at the mercy of the inmates. A man was cutting wood at the door, and coming down a road which led within a few rods of the spot where he stood, he saw a young female. Cupid forgot his hesitation, and resolving to stake his destiny upon those personal attractions which had served him on many an occasion before, he stood still and awaited her approach. He told her his condition, asseverated, with tears in his eyes, that he had originally been innocently condemned, and appealed to her humanity. The damsel's heart was softened. She gave him a welcome to her father's dwelling, and assuring him that they always felt more disposed to aid in the escape than the betrayal of any poor wretch making an effort to regain his liberty, led the way to the cottage. The old man who owned the little place had been himself a convict, and could therefore appreciate the merits of our hero's unfortunate condition. A meal was spread at once, and every comfort in the way of food and rest was tendered him as long as he should choose to make the place his refuge. He stopped a day and a night, and being then fully recruited, set out again for Port Jackson, his ultimate destination. He was fortunate enough to reach it on the following day, and was also fortunate enough to obtain a passage in a vessel which was to sail that very afternoon to Batavia, and on board of which he found his two companions, who, it appeared, had arrived one day before him.

On arriving in Batavia, the third man, whose name we have not obtained, took passage to America, and Hoppy and Cupid, after doing a job together to the amount of \$700 or \$800, took passage in a French ship for Bordeaux. From the latter place Hoppy took ship for this country, but Cupid, more venturesome, was determined on a visit to his home, and for that reason set out in the direction of Paris. Being unknown, and having a tolerable sum in his pocket, he rushed into the various enjoyments of the great city without stint, and only made an occasional digression into a professional exploit, for the purpose of keeping up his pocket for the support of his pleasures. A misfortune happened to him one evening, which was attended with somewhat singular results. While sauntering in the Champs Elysee with a grissette on his arm, he had his pocket picked of his purse containing gold to the amount of about \$80, and which, in consequence of his extravagances, was the reduced measure of his entire fortune. Deeply chagrined at being made the victim of his own game, and to such a ruinous extent, he started up as soon as he had discovered his loss, conveyed his mistress home, and with a curse at all French "gonnaufs," started out in search of an opportunity to revenge himself for his loss in the plunder of some other pigeon. He made two attempts in the street, but blundering each time from irritation, was obliged to desist. He sauntered into a cafe to change the field, and on proceeding to the bar, was slapped on the back and had his hand grasped with a friendly shake which turned him completely round upon his feet. It was his old friend, Charley Hawkins, who had shared in the offence for which he had been sentenced. After the first ebullition of devoted friendship was over, Hawkins turned to introduce Cupid to a friend who had at that moment entered the saloon. The new comer was a little Frenchman of about thirty years of age, under middle size, and possessed withal with that peculiar air of conceit which is very often found in the countenance of a snappish poodle. As he approached Cupid, however, he suddenly lost his air of pompous consequence, shrunk back and changed color. This movement did not escape the quick and practised eyes of the two English pickpockets, and connecting it in an instant with his loss, Cupid whispered to his old partner,

"Is he a gonnauf?"

"Yes, and one of the best at the 'kick' (pantaloons pocket) in Paris!"

"Then please to tell him I would feel very much obliged to him for the return of my purse!"

"Here, Alfred," said Hawkins, addressing the little Frenchman, "my friend here, who is an old pal of mine, is desirous of being introduced to you, and of requesting the return, at the same time, of the small trifle of a few louis which you borrowed from him this evening in the Champs Elysee."

"Ah certainement Monsieur! certainement!" replied the Parisian clyfiker, "certainment! wis de greatest of plaisir, Monsieur Hawkin! If de gentleman is you fren, I beg him ten thousand pardon!" Saying which he handed back the identical purse which he had stolen from the English pickpocket not more than an hour before.

This circumstance led to a close acquaintance between Master Cupid and the little Frenchman, who is already known to our readers, and the Philadelphia and New-York Police, as Alfred Mallard alias Masson, alias Alfonso Schmidt, at present in this city, and late a resident of Cottage Place. Together these two congenial spirits plundered the wayfarers of Paris for a year, but having the attention of the police directed to their joint operations, in the summer of 1839, they were fain to fly to escape the Gens des Armes, and to make the best of their way to England. That realm, however, was more dangerous to Cupid yet than France, and paying but a flying visit of a single night to his mother in London, he slipped off to Liverpool and embarked for the United States. On his arrival here he fell in again with his old Botany Bay chum Bill Hoppy, but we have no definite track of his operations until the 19th day of January 1840, when he was arrested in Philadelphia, for picking a gentleman's pocket in the United States Bank. He was brought up on the following day before Judge Doran, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$500. He was subsequently arrested in Boston in March 1841, with Henry Wilson alias Scotch Alick, for picking a pocket and convicted. He received a sentence of two years to the Charlestown Prison, and Wilson his pal, got two years and eight months. It was in this prison that he became acquainted with Honeyman alias Smith, the celebrated robber of the City Bank, who was also confined for an attempt to pick a pocket; his deep admiration for that distinguished "Crossman" and the profound impression which his fame had made upon him will be evinced hereafter. Honeyman's time expired in 1842, and a year afterward Cupid came out. Instead of seeking out his old chums and pals, he presented himself at the house of Honeyman and received succor, assistance and protection. Though there had been no previous acquaintance between these thieves, Honeyman knew Cupid's reputation, and with the intention of availing himself of his abilities, projected a southern professional expedition, in connection with another noted English pick-pocket named David Fitch, now confined in Sing Sing. Together these honest gentlemen set out, and together they reaped a tolerable harvest. On their return to Philadelphia however, at the close of the season, Honeyman and Fitch were arrested in that city for robbing a Clergyman of Baltimore of his wallet, containing over one hundred dollars. They were taken to the Mayor's office and searched, and about \$150 in bank notes found upon them, which being retained for the purpose of being shown to the Clergyman on his arrival, they were discharged on the same day. Cupid escaped this transaction altogether, though he had the largest share in the offence, having been the one who extracted the pocket-book. The Clergyman who had been robbed came on to Philadelphia the second day after the rogues' discharge, but being unable to identify the notes taken from them as his property, they were left in the hands of the officer who made the arrest, or his Honor the Mayor. There they doubtless still remain to the credit of Messrs. Honeyman and Fitch, unless the amount should have been devoted to charitable purposes, according to the usual custom of Philadelphia Police officers, in such cases.

On their return to New York, Honeyman and Cupid took a house in Mott Street and put out a sign of "J. Miller & Co. Gold Beaters." They remained there but a short time however, removing after the lapse of a few months to No. 27, John street, where they pretended to carry on the same business. In March 1844, Cupid

was arrested in front of the Globe Hotel in Broadway, for attempting to pick the pocket of the Hon. Mr. Prentiss formerly member of Congress while that gentleman was engaged in observing a display of fat cattle that was passing at the time. Honeyman was with him at the time, but he managed to escape detection. Cupid was taken to the Tombs and committed, but got out on bail the next day, by giving for his surety, Parkinson, the barge robber, convicted at the last November term of the Sessions. This man was received by the Magistrate without hesitation, being the owner of a fine farm in New Jersey, and having an appearance from his age, his sanctified countenance, and white neck handkerchief, of being at least a deacon of a church.

Cupid immediately returned to his thieving operations, and taking advantage of all the chances of the season, went on to Philadelphia in June '44, to be present at the arrival of President Tyler in that city. There he fell in with Mallard, the little Frenchman, who had been for some time in the country, and George Howell the American pickpocket, whose life we gave in our 16th number. An amusing circumstance took place between these three great rivals on the occasion of the arrival of the President which we have derived from the prison conversations of one of the parties, and which we will give as a familiar illustration of the social relations which exist among some classes of the light fingered gentry. A gentleman had been selected by them from the crowd for their joint operations, and the Little Frenchman had assumed the responsibility of extracting the pocket-book. Howell interposed however, and claimed the privilege for himself. The attempt resulted in a failure, and the disappointed rogues were obliged to scatter in the utmost haste. When they meet together a few minutes afterwards in an adjoining street, the Frenchman came up to the crest fallen Howell and bursting with rage exclaimed—"Ah! Jack Gibson, George Slappy and all you Philadelphia 'mob' say you good at de 'kick' eh! You see, you loss me tree hundred dollar, you bull head. If you want to know any ting about de 'kick,' you must go to France, sar!"

This disagreement led to a dissolution of the temporary copartnership, and Cupid returned to his old friend Honeyman and Parkinson.

This case at the Sessions was frequently called on during the summer of 1844, and as frequently sworn off by Cupid, on pretence of the absence of a material witness to the defence. This fetch being at length wornout, he was finally obliged as a last resort, to swear out a commission for the examination of a witness alledged to be in New-Orleans. This commission has however never been returned, and the probability is, that no such person as was named in it, ever had an existence.

This last legal manœuvre gave Master Cupid scope again, and he resumed the practice of his "profession" with his worthy partners and a new and most distinguished pal named Dick Collard. This resulted in the robbery of the Barge Clinton in March 1845, of \$34,000, by the whole four, and their arrest, as we have several times described, in August last. Parkinson has been tried and convicted on this offence. Honeyman was tried in December term, but the court adjourned before the conclusion of the case, and our hero Cupid is to be arraigned on Wednesday of the present week, for the robbery of Mr. Prentiss, before alluded to. We must therefore abandon here the thread of his career, and direct the reader for its continuation, to the current criminal department of our paper.

In conclusion, we have only to say of him that although a consummate scoundrel he is considered among his own class as a staunch "gonnauf." He has always kept aloof of the police. He was never charged or known as a putter up or stool pigeon, or giver of information of any kind. It was but a short time since (10 months) that two of the police of this city arrested him on suspicion of picking a pocket, whereupon he was so incensed at the liberty they took with him, that he entered an action for false arrest and damages against the trespassers. The case was tried and Master Cupid got a verdict of 6 cents damages, but had the pleasure of paying all the costs.

We conclude this sketch of his career with

his personal description extracted from our third number.

Cupid is about five feet ten inches in height, slim, well shaped, and has a remarkably pleasing smile and intelligent countenance. His features are regular though sharp; his nose is bold, prominent, but well defined, and his mouth is rather small and well formed. His eyes are blue, and quick and vivacious in their expression. His forehead high, and handsomely arched, with rather a retreating tendency. His eyebrows heavy and extended, arching regularly and boldly from the base of the nose well into his temples. His hair is black, coarse and vigorous in its texture, and has a strong wave in it, nearly approaching to a curl. It is parted on the left side, and declines angularly across his forehead in a heavy mass on the right. His complexion is light, with a slight glow, subdued into partial paleness by the effects of confinement. He is 36 years old, and his age is marked by two furrows, which start from the curve of the cheekbone, run down beside the mouth and lose themselves in the angular formation of the chin. His whole appearance is genteel and intelligent; his expression open and rather pleasing, and his air vivacious, brisk and gay.

(From the Chillicothe Ancient Metropolis.)

CONVICTION OF THOMAS.—It will be seen, by reference to our columns, that Henry Thomas, alias Dean, alias Mitchell, who was arrested last February for the murder of Frederick Edwards, at Bourneville, in this county, has been tried and convicted before the Supreme Court which has just held its sitting in this city. The trial was commenced on the 24th ult. before Judges Reid and Hitchcock. The Court assigned Messrs. Henry Stanberry and Hocking H. Hunter as his counsel, and the counsel for the State asked the Court to appoint Hon. Thomas Ewing to assist the prosecution, which was done, and that gentleman, together with Gen. John L. Green and Joseph Miller, Esq., appeared on the part of the State.

The evidence proved the commission of a burglary in the store of deceased by the prisoner, in company with a man named Maxon and Daskell, and the finding of the dead body of Edwards in his store, being stabbed in ten different places, seven of which would have proved mortal.

The counsel for the prisoner, in summing up, contended that there was no evidence that Edwards was killed from any deliberate malice, but that it was only claimed that he was killed by a person or persons in the perpetration of the crime of burglary, and that it was a sudden killing, without previous malice. They then examined that part of the statute, and contended that, under it, the crime of murder could only be committed by a person who acted with or without previous malice in the perpetration of a rape, arson, robbery or burglary. They then contended that in this case the perpetration was completed when the persons had made an entrance into the store—that the evidence allowed the killing to have taken place in Edwards' sleeping room, back of the store, and that it was done in the commission of a larceny—that this was not one of the crimes enumerated in the statute, and that to make this killing, murder in the first degree, it was necessary that it should have taken place while the burglars were actually breaking into the store. They concluded by arguing that the prisoner could only be convicted under this clause of the statute, and that the jury, if they found the prisoner guilty, must find their verdict for murder in the second degree.

Mr. Ewing concluded on the part of the State. He contended that the marks on the window and the stabs on the back were evidence that Edwards was not only stabbed while resisting the Burglars, but also received mortal wounds while attempting to escape, and that under this view of the case he could be found guilty under either count of the indictment. He contended that if, as counsel on the other side argued, the burglary was complete when the burglars entered the store, it was equally so when they had placed the fore-finger of their hand inside of the house. He showed that, if the doctrine contended for on the other side was correct, a conviction, under this clause of the statute was almost impossible in any case. He also contended that it was impossible to separate acts done in the sleeping room from the original burglary, as all the evidence showed that their design, from the beginning, was to commit a burglary, and a murder if necessary to carry out their design.—The crime he contended was in this instance, more aggravated in its nature than ordinary cases of murder, from the fact that it was not the result of sudden passion, or of a deep seated feeling of revenge, but was the offspring of avarice, and was coolly determined on in their original design.

JUDGE REID then charged the jury in a clear, lucid and very impartial manner.

The jury returned a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The next day he was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 6th day of March, at the jail in Ross county.

It will be remembered that Maxon, the accomplice of Thomas in that murder, escaped from the Chillicothe jail last summer, and has not yet been arrested.

EMPHATICALLY "ON HIS OWN HOOK." The Boston Post tells a story of a seafaring friend of his. Being in a place where pickpockets abounded, he lined his pocket with fish hooks, ingeniously arranged so as to catch and hold the hand of any intruder; and it worked to a charm, for it caught his own hand, and tore all the flesh from his fingers, in less than an hour after he had set the trap to catch a rogue!



## CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Edmonds.

**JAN. 5.—Curious Case of Adultery—John Doe vs. Richard Roe.**—This was an issue, sent to the Circuit Court by the Vice-Chancellor, to try the fact of an alleged adultery. The real parties in the cause are Mrs. Grace R. Ferguson, plaintiff; and Mr. James Ferguson, her husband, the defendant. The parties reside up town and are respectable. They became man and wife in March, 1843, and in the month of June following, Mrs. Ferguson ceased to cohabit with her husband alleging that he proved unfaithful to his marriage vows, and filed her bill in Chancery for a divorce.

Mr. WHITING stated the plaintiff's case. He said the real parties in the cause were Mrs. Grace R. and James Ferguson, and the question the jury were called upon to try is, whether the defendant, Mr. Ferguson had committed adultery or not. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were married in March, 1843; she was then a widow, and her name Robinson, and was at the time entitled to considerable property. They lived together from 1843 to 1844, and were members of the Baptist Church; and Mr. Ferguson, during the time they lived together, obtained some \$1000 or \$5000 from her. In June, 1844 she discovered a correspondence between herself and another lady—that lady's name would not now be further mentioned, nor would the correspondence be further alluded to. After the discovery of the correspondence, Mrs. Ferguson ceased to cohabit with her husband; and, shortly after, discovered further evidence of his infidelity. Mr. Whiting went on to state other circumstances, which are not fit for publication, and that from Mr. Ferguson's conduct it became necessary to file a bill in Chancery, upon which the present issue was directed.

ELIZABETH MOODY was the first witness called for plaintiff.—Examined by Mr. WHITING.—Is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and was present at their marriage; they resided at 106 Amos street; witness is niece to Mrs. Ferguson; witness and two step-daughters of Mrs. F., the servant girl and a lady boarder, resided in the house after the marriage. In the latter end of June, 1844, Mrs. Ferguson ceased to sleep with her husband, and slept with witness, and continued to sleep with her until the 15th August following, when witness left town. Mrs. Ferguson then went to sleep with her step-daughter until witness returned, and then she returned to sleep with witness. The remainder of her testimony is unfit for publication, and we omit it. Witness proved that the key of a certain trunk in her possession, except for a few weeks was in the possession of Mr. Decline, the landress; the linen, consisting of the defendant's shirts were put into the trunk, in the latter end of October or beginning of November; previous to that time they were in the possession of the landress; witness was present when they were put into the trunk, and were marked by herself and Mrs. Decline. Saw the defendant take medicine out of a tumbler two or three times in the kitchen; it was through the summer and fall, but does not remember the time precisely; it was after Mrs. Ferguson went to sleep with witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. BLUNT.—Witness had a quarrel with defendant after his wife went to sleep with witness; he found witness at the door, and thought she was listening to him speaking to Mrs. Ferguson; he then said he'd put witness out of doors. Witness knew nothing of the difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, until a week before Mrs. Ferguson went to sleep with her—but she seemed to be very unhappy. Knows a man named Norris; saw him at the house once or twice; heard Ferguson say he invited him to call. Knows nothing of Mrs. Ferguson's money transactions; does not know whether she has any money in Norris's name or not. It was after Mrs. Ferguson went to sleep with witness, that she made the discovery about the shirts.

Mrs. ANNE DECLINE was the next witness called for the plaintiff.—Examined by WHITING.—Resides in Carmine street; is a widow; knows Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson; worked at the business of making hats for a considerable time; at one time did the washing, but cannot speak as to dates; remembers that in June, 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson slept apart, and during that time she did the washing; witness identifies the trunk now produced; put Mr. Ferguson's shirts in the trunk for safe keeping; locked the trunk, and kept the key for some time herself, and afterwards gave it to Miss Moody; the linen was afterwards examined by Dr. Clements; was present at the examination; never saw Ferguson take medicine.

Cross-examined.—Had a difficulty with Ferguson; recollects the police being called in; Mr. Ferguson sent for them; witness was taken out by the police that night; Ferguson before that prohibited witness from coming to the house, but witness did come there, notwithstanding.

Wm. NORRIS.—Knows the parties in this suit; was present with Mr. Whiting and Dr. Clements at a conversation at Ferguson's house; witness went with Whiting and Dr. Clements to Ferguson's house; Ferguson was not within, but was sent for, and came in; Whiting told Ferguson that he spoke to Mrs. Ferguson and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but Mrs. F. said she discovered that he had contracted a disease, and that she would not be reconciled until that circumstance was cleared up; Ferguson denied it, and Whiting asked him why he was lame; he said that it was from a swelling in his knee, which was bad with him for some time; Whiting then asked was there a discharge from his knee? he said not; Whiting said if he would submit to an examination by a doctor, he would stop further proceedings, and the matter would be settled; Ferguson said he would submit to an examination at any time; Dr. Clements, who was in the adjoining room, was called in; Ferguson ordered Whiting out of the house, and pushed him down the stairs, and then cleared out, and ran up the street himself.

Cross-examined by BLUNT.—Is a butcher by trade; has been acquainted with Mr. Ferguson about four years; has been at Whiting's office several times about this business; went there at Mrs. Ferguson's request; is a widower; met Whiting that morning, at Ferguson's house, by appointment; went with Whiting as a witness; went into the back room with Dr. Clements; went there to hear what was said; Ferguson did not know I was there; he came into the front room, and I was in the back room.

Ques.—Was it arranged that you should be concealed so as that you should hear what passed, and that the door was left ajar for that purpose?

Answer.—I went there by Mr. Whiting's direction, to hear what passed.

Ques.—Did not Ferguson kick you down stairs?

Answer.—He said, "you infernal villain come down the steps;" and then pushed witness down, and instead of striking witness, Ferguson ran up the street.

ABRAHAM D. CLEMENTS, sworn.—Examined by WHITING.—Is a physician; witness knows the parties; knows Mrs. Ferguson 8 or 10 years; knows Mr. Ferguson slightly. Witness then went on to detail the examination of the contents of the trunk referred to in the examination of the former witnesses; witness and Mr. Whiting afterwards followed Ferguson to his coal yard, and requested him to submit to an examination, and he declined.

Cross-examined.—Ques.—Was it part of the arrangement that you should be concealed while Mr. Whiting and Ferguson were conversing, that you might hear the conversation?

Answer.—I know of no such arrangement; Mr. Whiting wished to speak to Ferguson alone, and I should be somewhere; thinks Dr. Gunn's name was mentioned; does not recollect that Ferguson said Doctor Gunn made any remark on witness's professional character, or that it was in consequence of some objec-

tions of that kind, he refused to be present with witness at the examination.

Doctor SHERRWOOD examined by WHITING.—Gave similar testimony as Dr. Clements in regard to the examination of the contents of the trunk.

The case for the plaintiff was here rested.

Mr. BLUNT opened the defence. He said that the question involved in this case was dearer to his client than life itself. He went on to state that Mrs. Ferguson, at the time of her marriage, was possessed of some nine or ten thousand dollars, which, in the absence of either a post or ante-nuptial settlement of it, became legally vested in his client; that he did not avail himself of his legal rights, and never exercised any control over it, or received any part of it, except \$1,300, which he embarked in the coal business; that shortly after the marriage she became jealous of her husband, and charged him with an improper intimacy with a married lady, a member of a Christian church, and of the same congregation to which she and her husband belonged. Her next step was to take a portion of the property out of the funds in which it was invested, and lodge it in other funds in the name of Norris, the man who was examined on the stand this morning. Mr. Blunt continued to say that there were a number of females in the house with Mrs. Ferguson, and that for months after the marriage of his client they remained there, and with the sanction of Mrs. Ferguson continued to give him every species of annoyance, until he was compelled at last to appeal to the public authorities for protection, and had them removed from his house. Mr. Blunt combated the statements of plaintiff's counsel, and promised the jury that he would prove his client at the time this charge is sought to be fastened on him to be as sound in mind and limb, as his learned friend, Mr. Whiting, himself; they would produce two or three of the most respectable physicians who had examined Mr. Ferguson at the time, to prove that he was free from all diseases at the time.

Doctor MILLER, examined by BLUNT.—Is a physician for upwards of thirty years; was called upon by Mr. Ferguson on the 28th of September, 1844, for witness to examine him; he stated to witness that there were reports in existence injurious to his character and standing in society, and wished witness to examine him; witness accordingly examined him, and at the time, he, Ferguson, was perfectly free from any disease; but what might have been the case before, witness cannot say.

Cross-examined by WHITING.—Resides at 762 Greenwich street; did not examine him as to what medicine he was taking at the time; witness did not suppose he was taking any medicine at the time; he told witness that he was a member of the church, and that reports very injurious to him were afloat, and his principal object in procuring the examination was to set himself right with his fellow members.

The court took a recess.

## EVENING SESSION.

Dr. TRALL examined by BLUNT.—Is a physician; knows Mr. Ferguson; he was under witness's care during the last summer; he commenced with witness in July last; and was laboring under a swelled knee; witness prescribed for him; he was perfectly free at the time from any other disease.

Cross-examined by WHITING.—He mentioned to witness that he had been with physicians before, and had taken different nostrums; witness did not examine him particularly as to any other disease.

To BLUNT.—He told witness that he had been a few years before in the south, and had fever, and that he had taken mercury as a remedy for it; witness thinks the disease in the knee was a mercurial swelling.

Dr. CAINS.—Is a physician; did not know Mr. Ferguson until the day witness gave him the certificate; he called on witness to examine him, and witness gave him a certificate; witness made the examination, and found that he was free from the disease he was charged to have.

Cross-examined.—Witness founded his opinion on the statement made to him by Ferguson.

The case for the defence was here rested. Dr. Clement was recalled for the plaintiff, and examined by Whiting. He stated if a patient came to witness and stated that he wanted to have a certain disease checked, so that he might be enabled to go before another physician and get from him a clean bill of health, he could, by applying a certain medicine, check the disease for an hour or two, and enable the patient to go before another doctor without any danger of detection.

The case was then closed, and Mr. Blunt summed up for the defence. He was replied to by Mr. Whiting, for the plaintiff. Mr. White followed Mr. Whiting for the defence, and Mr. Gerard close the argument for the plaintiff.

The judge then charged the jury, and directed them to bring in a sealed verdict.

In this case the jury remained in deliberation all night on Monday night, and until two o'clock. The linen worn by defendant, and a portion of the bed linen, the appearance of which was the principal basis of the action, was not shown to the jury during the trial, although they were in court, and about 12 o'clock yesterday, they came into court expressing a wish to see them, but their doing so was objected to by counsel for defendant, as the linen had been since taken from court, &c. The jury was sent to their room, and testimony taken to show the linen was in the same condition as when in court the day previous. Judge Edmonds retired for a short time from the court-room, and on his return, stated that he had consulted with the Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Vice-Chancellor, both of whom thought the jury should not be allowed to see the linen, and word was sent to the jury to that effect. The jury, about half an hour afterwards, came into court with a verdict in favor of complainant, and saying the charge is proven, thereby establishing the fact of adultery against Mr. Ferguson. We understand defendant intends to move for a new trial.

(REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.)

## Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FRIDAY.

Before Judge Edmonds, Aldermen Meserole and Brady. TRIAL OF PATRICK CAMPBELL FOR THE MURDER OF MATTHEW COGAN.—The prisoner was brought into court. He is about thirty years of age; has been in this country about fifteen years, and it seems, served some time to the tailoring business, which he afterwards abandoned and became a hodman. He was accompanied by his wife and one of his children, a fine interesting little boy, about two or three years of age.

Mr. PHILLIPS opened the case for the prosecution. He said the deceased was the driver of a horse and cart, engaged in drawing sand to a building then being erected in fourth street. Campbell, and Hart, the other prisoner, were laborers employed at the same building; Hart and the deceased had some difficulty, and Campbell came up and struck Cogan a violent blow on the head, fracturing his skull, of which he died soon after.

JOSEPH H. PEARCE, examined by District Attorney.—Is a mason; knew Matthew Cogan by sight; knows the prisoner by sight; was engaged at a building in Fourth street on the 18th December last; on that day, about eight or nine o'clock, was on the scaffold, about eight feet from the ground; Cogan drove up his cart for the purpose of carting a way some sand, and drove up pretty close to the pile of bricks where the prisoner was carrying bricks from; Cogan was at the head of his horse, backing him on the line of the street; Hart and he had some dispute, and the latter picked up his hod and struck at Cogan, making use at the time of some angry language. Cogan put up his hand and

caught the hod, and with the other hand, laid hold of Hart. Campbell came round from the other side of the horse, behind Cogan, and struck him with his hod. Cogan fell from the blow, and was assisted up by some persons standing round, and in a few minutes walked over to his horse, and backed him. Campbell then loaded his hod with bricks, and went up to the building. In a few minutes after Campbell went up, Cogan showed symptoms of sickness; he was put into his cart, and taken to his residence in Christopher street; didn't see him again until he was dead; thinks that Campbell, at the time the difficulty took place between Hart and the deceased, was about twelve feet from them; heard no words between Campbell and the deceased.

Cross-examined.—The bricks were covered. Hart and Cogan were clinched at the time the blow was struck.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he had three other witnesses to prove the same facts, but the Court considered this testimony sufficient.

THOMAS ROBBINS examined.—Is a practising physician, and conducted the post mortem examination; there were no external appearances on the body; upon a further examination and turning of the skull-cap, we found a dried spot behind the left ear, on the inside of the scalp, leading down towards the base of the skull. We found, also, that the skull was cracked for about two inches towards the bottom; immediately under the fissure we found three inches of clotted blood on the brain; the membranes of the brain, and the brain itself, were healthy; is of opinion that death was caused by the compression of the brain by the clot of blood, produced by the rupture of the blood vessel.

Dr. RAWSON, City Coroner, examined.—Was present at the post mortem examination; concurs in the testimony of the last witness.

Cross-examined.—The crack in the skull was not the cause of the death of Cogan; the rupture of the blood vessel was the immediate cause of his death; a rupture might be occasioned by a heavy fall.

Several witnesses were called as to the peaceable character of the prisoner.

The Court then charged the jury, and said the evidence that the deceased came to his death by a blow given by the prisoner was direct enough, and the only question they had to determine was, whether he was guilty of murder or manslaughter. The jury retired, and, in about twenty or thirty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner was then remanded, and ordered to be brought up with Harper, to receive sentence.

Mr. PHILLIPS, assistant District Attorney, stated to the Court that the grand jury had found a true bill against John Hart, for manslaughter; but he was of opinion that it could not be sustained, and asked the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which was accordingly done, and Hart placed not guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery on Matthew Cogan.

## MONDAY.

There was a great throng this morning in the Court to hear sentence of death passed upon William Harper, convicted of the murder of Kempf, the blacksmith. The prisoner had his wife in Court, a very decent looking Irishwoman, who was accompanied by her children, two very interesting little girls about seven years of age.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Phillips rose, and stated that it was his painful duty to move that judgment of death be now pronounced upon Wm Harper, convicted of the murder of John G. Kempf.

Mr. Dorr, one of his counsel, having made an ineffectual attempt to get a stay of proceedings, in order to bring the case of this man before the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions, the prisoner was arraigned and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed.

Harper.—I'd rather, if you please, Judge, be re-jected, and put back till next term.

Judge Edmonds. Prisoner: You have heard the reasons we have given for proceeding to sentence you now. Attend to what I am about to say to you. You have been tried for the murder of John George Kempf, and after a fair trial and after being ably defended by faithful counsel, and after a patient and careful consideration of your case by a jury of the county, you have been convicted, and all that remains now for the court, is the painful duty of pronouncing upon you the judgment of the law. From the evidence on the trial it would seem that sometime previous to the perpetration of the deed, you had threatened the life of your victim; that on the night it occurred, you were a visitor at his house, and without any provocation from him, you struck him and fled; that after a brief interval of time you returned to his house, and instead of entering it and facing him with any complaint you may have had against him, you lay in wait outside his house at a late hour of the night, until he was induced to go out, and then you immediately assaulted him, and gave him the fatal blow that took his life. The jury must have believed that you employed the period of your absence from the house in arming yourself with the sharp and deadly weapon with which the crime was committed, and that you committed it, as yourself averred, to satisfy an old grudge against the deceased. It is under these circumstances that the jury have pronounced you guilty, and have devolved upon us the solemn and painful duty of bidding you prepare for the speedy termination of your life. As the jury were the moral witnesses whom the law summoned to its aid to pronounce the truth of the charge preferred against you, so the court are but the instruments of that law in pronouncing its judgment upon their verdict; and no member of either court or jury are at liberty in the performance of their duty, to listen to the suggestions of individual emotion or of private sentiments. The administrations of justice, the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of the peaceable and order-loving portion of the community, alike demand from us, as the ministers of justice, the rigid performance of our duties; but they do not deny to us the indulgence or the expression of our sympathy for your unhappy state. The want of proper early culture, your continued association with low company, and your indulgence in the fatal use of intoxicating liquors, have brought you at this early age to an untimely end. The remains of life still left to you, though extended by us to the utmost limits allowed by law, will be brief, very brief indeed. The few weeks of existence which will be yet accorded to you will pass rapidly away; yet if profitably spent, they may be of inestimable value to you, and most earnestly do we exhort you, ere it be too late, to seek the forgiveness of Him whose attribute is mercy, and whose loving kindness knows no bounds, so that if your memory is destined to live among men only as a warning of the evil consequences which are ever sure to flow from the indulgence of unbridled passions, your immortal part may live in a brighter and better

world, with all its sorrows washed out in the ocean of love.

The sentence of the court is, that you be taken hence to the jail whence you came, and that there on the 24th of February next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day you be hung by the neck until you be dead.

Whilst the Judge was thus addressing Harper, his wife cried bitterly, and the two children sobbed as if their little hearts would burst. The prisoner maintained his fortitude, and at the close of the address of the Court sat down and took up the children on his knee and comforted them soothingly, while the other prisoners were sentenced.

Manslaughter.—Patrick Campbell convicted of manslaughter in the 4th degree, was next arraigned. Judge Edmonds said, Patrick Campbell, you have been indicted for murder and convicted of manslaughter, in the fourth degree, for although you were the cause of a man losing his life, yet it was under such circumstances that proved it to be undesigned on your part, and more of an unfortunate accident in your striking a fatal but unlucky blow, than any intention to deprive the man of his life. You have proved a good character, and it was shown that you expressed your regret immediately when you knew what had occurred, and the jury very properly found you guilty of manslaughter in the 4th degree. Now, the limit of that offence is two years in the State Prison, and one year in the County Jail. And in mercy to you, I would have sent you to the State Prison for that time, lest your morals should suffer by being exposed to that awful sink of infamy and corruption, the Penitentiary, but I have been overruled by my associates, and much as I regret it for your sake, I am compelled to sentence you to the Penitentiary for one year.

The wife of the prisoner, a decent looking Irish woman, with three children, looked up at this termination, and seemed to regard the one year as better, manage the mercies of his Honor's pet prison, the morals of which, by the way, were not, at one time, very high. John Hart was next arraigned, and as his offence was reduced to assault and battery only, he was adjudged to stay ten days in the Tombs. Nothing said about the morals of that place. Hart's wife bore the sentence of her husband with the firmness of a Roman matron.

The prisoners were then ironed and led forth in custody. Their wives and children all following them to the Tombs.

The Court then adjourned.

## U. S. District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

TUESDAY JAN. 6.—The January term of this Court commenced this morning.

Straw Bail.—Trial for Perjury.—United States vs. Robert Griffith.—It will be remembered that, in the month of July last, James C. Burbank was arrested on a charge of counterfeiting 250 half dollars, and having uttered and passed 10 of them, and on the 18th of July, was committed, in default of bail, to take his trial on said charge. On the 15th of August following, Robert Griffith—who is described as Robert Griffith, of the city and county of New York, laborer—presented himself to Commissioner Metcalf and offered to become bail for Burbank's appearance at the next session of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District. Upon that occasion, he swore, before the Commissioner, that he was worth \$3,000 over and above all his just debts and liabilities. Enquiries were afterwards set on foot in regard to Griffith's circumstances, and the result was, that he was found to have no property at the time he became bail for Burbank. In the month of November, an indictment against him was sent to the grand jury for perjury, upon which they found a true bill. A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution to show that Griffith possessed neither money nor property at the time he made the affidavit to enter this bail, and also to show that his general reputation for years past has been that of a cheat and a swindler. The defence assumed the position that Griffith possessed the amount of \$3,000 in money that was in his pocket at the time, and also that he has that amount now, which news no doubt will be very interesting to his numerous creditors.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on Wednesday, and Griffith will be sent to Sing Sing to atone for this and numerous other offences. This may prove a warning to professional straw ball men, and deter others from pursuing a similar dishonest course.

## Vice-Chancellor's Court.

Before Vice-Chancellor McCoun.

DECISIONS IN DIVORCE.—Henrietta Heine vs. Solomon Heine.—The parties were married in 1816, in the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, and came here about ten years ago. They have eight children, four now living. She accuses him of infidelity. Divorce of a vinculo matrimonii, [from the marriage tie.]

Thomas C. Jones against Hannah Jones.—Were married in this city in 1843, and lived together till 1844. Charge of infidelity. Divorce from the marriage tie.

Ann Lesly against James Lesly.—Were married at Liverpool, England, in 1834, and soon afterwards came to New York. He left her in about three weeks afterwards, has failed to maintain her, and has been guilty, in addition, of infidelity. Divorce from the marriage tie.

Almira Jane Hyatt against Alvin Napoleon Hyatt.—Were married at New York in November 1843. Have had one child. Similar charge, and decree as above.

Webley Slocum against Hannah Slocum.—Were married in 1834, at New York. Have had three children, only one living. Similar charge and decree.

Adam Hay against Margaret Hay.—Charge of infidelity. The Court does not consider the proof sufficient. Sent back to the Master.

Harriet C. Warner against George Warner.—Were married at New York in 1833, and lived together till May, 1843. Defendant is a native of England. Have had no children. The charge is neglect, and also infidelity. Divorce from the marriage tie.

Susannah Goldsmith against John P. Goldsmith.—Were married at London in 1831. Came to New York in 1832. Have had five children, two living. Charge of infidelity. Decree of divorce from the marriage tie.

Rosina Price, by her next friend, Robert McVay, against John Price.—Complainant is under the age of 21. Were married in 1843, and lived together till February, 1845. Accuses him of infidelity with a young lady. Similar decree.

Charles A. Horton against Louisa Ann Leggett Horton.—Were married at New York in 1833, and continued to live together till March 1842. Have had one child, now deceased. Charge of infidelity. Similar decree.



William Hawk against Sarah Ann Hawk.—Were married in this city twelve or thirteen years ago. Similar charge and decree.

Mary Ann Van Keuren against Eleazer Van Keuren.—Were married at Bridgeport, Conn. in 1841, and removed to this city. Similar charge and decree.

Martha Ann Le Count against John R. Le Count, Jr.—Were married at New York by Rev. Thomas Brittnell. Complainant was possessed of more than \$4000 worth of money, and other personal property, which complainant avers the defendant to have squandered, and left her nearly desolate. She supports herself and family as a dress-maker. She accuses defendant of infidelity, and also asks an injunction restraining him from taking off the remainder of her little household furniture, &c., amounting to about \$400. Decree of divorce from the marriage tie, and that the injunction be made perpetual.

Cecelia Eliza Smith against James Harvey Smith.—Were married at New York in 1833. Charge of infidelity. Divorce from the marriage tie.

## National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1845.

☞ The National Police Gazette is sent to any part of the city or Brooklyn by carriers, and to Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and neighboring towns within thirty miles by mail, free of postage.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES for the Southern and South Western States, assisted by James K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, B. B. Husey, J. Hammit, J. S. James, T. S. Waterman and John Collins.

Mr. C. W. JAMES for the Western States, Iowa and Wisconsin, assisted by James R. Smith, J. T. Dent, G. H. Comstock, E. Y. Jennings, T. Gardiner Smith and C. J. Nice.

☞ See last page for the latest Criminal Intelligence.

THE BAR AND THE PRESS.—It appears that the bar have organized a regular warfare against the press, for its interference with their interests, and for its exposure of their peculiar hocus pocus in juggling knaves through the meshes of the law. The bar had better be wise in time, and desist. The grievances which the public suffer by their oblique manœuvres, have long been the subject of a deep and general feeling of indignation, and they are very foolish to precipitate the outburst which must launch upon themselves. The community are very patient under wrongs, but they will not long endure abuse for exercising the poor privilege of complaining at their injuries. If we were friends of the system of technical legerdemain, we would seriously advise the bar to keep dark and lay low. They have the game all in their own hands, and should be content with its avails. It is especially foolish to attempt to wage the warfare by splutterings in a court room. The whole effect of their idle diatribes are confined to the few hearers within the circle of a wooden railing, while the influence of the power they attack, is "as broad and general as the casing air," and speaks in every ear. Their floundering in the premises, are therefore, the mere fizzings and fumings of a tempest in a teapot, compared with the wild rage of the Atlantic. We suggest these views for the benefit of all who have entered into this foolish crusade, and have no objection that those in Philadelphia who have grumbled at the influence of the Police Gazette, for the purpose of screening old Jack Gibson, the pickpocket, should avail themselves of the benefit of our friendly caution.

LIFE OF CUPID.—We give on the outside, a brief sketch of the eventful career of the celebrated English pickpocket, James Downer, alias Miller, alias "Cupid." There are many remarkable incidents in his career which we have been obliged to pass for want of room, but we may revert to them hereafter. Our main object, however, in this biography, as in all others furnished by us, is accomplished, and that is the presentation in the most vivid colors to the youthful mind, the gradual progress of dissipation into vice, vice to crime, crime to ignominy, and its sure finale—a felon's doom and death, within the walls of a State prison. Such is the inevitable destiny of crime. We see it in the cases of Honeyman and Cupid, and the warning hangs up against all others.

☞ The trial of Cupid has been postponed until next week.

OUR CIRCULATION.—The rapid increase of the circulation of the National Police Gazette from the first week of its commencement to the present time, is perfectly unparalleled in the history of newspaper enterprise. Throughout the city—in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Albany, Providence, Cincinnati and scattered in every direction in the west, it may already be found where scarcely any other papers from the Atlantic border ever reach. This extraordinary success has occasioned surprise in the minds of some until fortune has given them an opportunity of reading the paper and then the sentiment has invariably changed to one of wonder that any individual in the whole United States who can afford its purchase, could be content to be without it. The best evidence of its valuable character may be found in the universal testimonial of the press from all parts of the country and the proof of its deserts is found in the examination of its columns. We have not yet half done with our success, neither have we more than half completed our intentions to deserve it, because the measure of one depends somewhat on the ratio of the other, but we can safely promise that we shall voluntarily always come up to the full expectations of the most extravagant of our readers. Our first care is to make our paper useful, and our next to place it in the hands of the public. We have satisfactorily succeeded in the former object, and the latter we have made arrangements to secure to an increasing extent by several accredited agents who will canvass the whole country for the mutual benefit of the public and ourselves. Our way is clear and our course is straight forward, and if our future efforts are crowned with their present proportion of success, there will hardly be a professional thief a year hence in any portion of the country that feels the sweep of our influence.

FELONS FROM BOTANY BAY.—We continue in this week's number, the list of escaped convicts from Botany Bay, Sydney and Hobart Town, in New South Wales, who are supposed to be either in this country at present, or on their way towards it with all the speed that they can make. We extract this information from our files of the London Police Gazette, furnished us by order of the Secretary of the Home Department of the English Government, and the importance of the information to our Police as well as all the inhabitants of the Atlantic border who are liable to be imposed upon to their cost by these vile fugitives, will at once be seen. We have yet an extensive list to give, and the probability is, that our criminal advices by the Hibernia which sailed from England on the 4th instant, will bring us additional lists on the same subject. In the present numerous state of the population of the penal colonies of New South Wales, the liberty allowed to the convicts, and from the rapidly extending commerce of the establishments, escapes are very easy and frequent, and in almost all cases, as will readily be imagined, the infamous fugitives find their way to us. We have already hundreds of these rogues among us now among the professional thieves and burglars in the country. Many of them are in the different prisons of the North, South, East and West, for offences committed since their arrival; but far the greatest number are at large and continually intermixing with and deprecating upon society. Our course will cure the evil to a great extent.

GEORGE POTTER ARRIVED.—This well known pickpocket, who was pardoned by Governor Wright, on condition of his leaving the country, was brought to this city on Wednesday, by officer Bowyer, in a vessel from New Orleans. He was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Thursday morning, when Mr. Phillips, the acting District Attorney, moved for his committal to the State Prison, to serve the balance of his term. Judge Edwards postponed action upon this new and peculiar question until Saturday, when the reasons for and against his re-committal will be heard. He was then taken to the Court of General Sessions and committed to the City Prison on an indictment for picking the pocket of Mr. Jones, in Wall street, he having been arrested in the commission of that offence by the senior editor of this paper.

The Attorney General of the state should be present at the hearing before Judge Edmonds, and Potter should not trust his case to the wledge of the vampires of the Tom's.

WHERE ARE THEY?—When Gough and his backers took the last refuge of detected villany, in attempting to defame the witnesses whose testimony they could not refute, we withdrew personally from the field and placed two clergymen in our stead; and for fear that their evidence would not shake the tenacious faith of his simple and stupid worshippers, we backed their reverend testimony with several other unquestionable names. This was giving the case a shape with which it was very difficult for Mr. Gough to grapple, but inasmuch as something must be done, he falls back upon his own denial, and the certificate of a hired man whom he was in the habit of sleeping with—though it does not appear that he allowed him that luxury during his sojourn with the old and young ladies of Walker street. We are willing to let Mr. Gough's denial and his hired man's endorsement, go for what they are worth, but there is one thing remaining, which the public, as well as ourselves, have a right to demand of him; and that is, the fulfilment of his promise in producing the letters of the gentlemen whose names we used in evidence of his debaucheries and drunkenness. He has endeavored to shirk off from the obligation which he thus most indiscreetly incurred in his second confession, by presenting the certificates of some stupid fellows in Worcester, whose names we never used, and of whom nobody has ever heard, or should hear again, to the effect, that they believe he was most unmercifully drugged, and moreover, that he had not been seen drunk to their knowledge more than once or twice since he had been a temperance lecturer. This sort of humbug may answer very well for Mr. Gough's followers in Boston, Worcester, and New-Haven; but it will not serve for any latitude south of 41 deg's. We want the *promised* letters, and first of all we want the letter of Mr. Goodhue, of New-London. Dr. Candee of this city has spared all trouble in relation to his testimony, by sustaining all our allegations in relation to himself, in a card refuting the mis-statements of the Tribune. We repeat again, we want all the promised letters, and we also want all the evidence Mr. Gough can furnish in favor of himself. If he writes one or two more cards, and presents a few more certificates such as the last, there will be but little need of our opening our final battery. He will demolish himself. Let's have all the letters!

☞ In his speech at the Tremont Temple last week, Gough stated that "he had received a letter from a person lately in the employ of his persecutors in New-York, that perfectly startled him as to their mode of getting up testimony, and which he perhaps might publish, if his friends thought proper." It is plain that the wretch alludes to us in the above remark, though he dare not say so. Let us have that letter! We dare him to its production! It is a falsehood as foul and infamous as his own character, and put it in what shape he will, we will be able to refute it. We will give him more than the profits of one of his lectures will amount to if he will publish such a letter signed by an actual name. Let's have this letter above all the rest!

WHEREABOUTS OF THE THIEVES.—NEWS FOR POLICE OFFICERS.—JOSEPH MALLARD alias Mason, alias the Little Frenchman, and Charley Hawkins, recently figuring in this city, have suddenly disappeared, and are said to have gone to England. If so, they will soon be caught, as we have sent out advices to the English Police of their intended arrival.

TOM CONROY, whose life and likeness we gave last week, is still in the city, and is a daily visitor to Wall street, in company with a Philadelphia pickpocket named Harry Allegood.

JACK BRUMBY alias Simpson, GEORGE WILKINS alias Slappy, JACK WHITEHOUSE alias the Old Duke, and TOBACCO JACK, are operating between Philadelphia and Washington; watching the case of Jack Gibson, and collecting friends to obtain a pardon for their old pal George Howell.

BILLY FISH alias Abby, has gone on a Southern adventure.

CHARLEY HARPER alias Stuttering Charley, and JOE MURRAY are in this city, anxiously awaiting the decision of Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, in the case of Jack Gibson. They may be found at Jack Ring's in Cherry street.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., the able and efficient incumbent of the above office, petitioned some weeks ago, for an increase of his salary from \$500 to \$1000. As yet, no disposition has been made of the application, and we are sorry to see a matter which the slightest sense of justice should have induced to an immediate favorable disposal, dragging itself through the mean tortuousness of begrudging financial committees. The position of Assistant District Attorney is one of great responsibility, and requires immense personal attention as well as extensive legal attainments, and \$500 a year is no more adequate for the services of an able and attentive incumbent, than the same sum would be for the Register of the city. Mr. Phillips gives eminent satisfaction in the performance of his duties; he bears the burden of the greater portion of the criminal prosecutions of the county, and he should be allowed a fair remuneration for his services.

TAX ON PASSENGERS.—The Supreme Court of the United States gave its decision on Tuesday, upon the constitutional power of the State of New-York to impose a tax on passengers arriving at its ports. The Court held that the State had the power, as a municipal regulation guarding against the expense of supporting paupers. The reasoning was that the State had a right to guard itself against the expense of pauper immigrants; and that if, instead of giving security to protect the State from that expense, ship owners preferred to commute and pay a certain sum down, that did not render the commutation illegal. The system of commutation as practiced for years past by the Commissioners of the Alms House of this city, is an entire violation of every principle of the law, as the proceeds fall into the lap of a class of combined swindlers to the loss of the city treasury, while the emigrant receives no benefit or relief. If the members of the present Common Council are honest to their constituents, and wish to relieve the city from a portion of the tax for the support of pauper poor, let them abolish the whole system of commutation.

INFAMOUS PARDON.—Peter Watkins, convicted at the last term of Baltimore City Court, of an assault with intent to kill a girl named Elizabeth Hill, by throwing her out of the garret window of a house in Wilk, near Caroline street, during the last summer, has received a pardon from his Excellency Governor Pratt. He deliberately concealed himself in her room and on her entering, hoisted the window and threw her out head-foremost, on the pavement below, a distance of about forty feet. She is a cripple for life, having laid some time with little or no hopes of recovery. Watkins had not been sentenced, and is pardoned on condition of his paying all the expenses of the trial, and shipping in the United States' service; the girl whom he injured to receive one-half his pay during his term of service. It is to be hoped that no recruiting officer will so far disgrace the Navy as to receive this man in the service of the United States on the conditions proposed. If the crime had been committed in England, the ruffian would have been sent to Botany Bay for life, but in our law loving country a Chief Magistrate considers service in the Navy punishment sufficient. We should like his Excellency's opinion on the character of American Seamen.

VIRGIL KNAPP.—We find that the papers in the country are expressing great surprise at the acquittal of this man in the Oyer and Terminer of last week, for the murder of Sarah Decker. We predicted and insisted upon this result at the time of his arrest and first examination. Had the original proceedings in the case been correct, this would not have been the issue of the matter.

☞ JOE WOOD, formerly a shoe maker, Methodist exhorter, and at present an infidel, who was removed from the Philadelphia Post Office for certain reasons and kicked out of the Democratic association for a breach of confidence—who sued back for money lost in gambling, is hereby informed that his report of proceedings before Judge Parsons in the case of Jack Gibson is utterly denied by all the counsel engaged in the case and the Judge himself. His slanderous report shall not stop here. We are in pursuit of him and if he escapes he is a lucky dog.



**D. CLARKE, OF BOSTON.**—Corporal Streeter, in connexion with a person claiming the above name, denies that we have received a letter from "D. Clarke, agent for publications, at 114 Washington street," relative to the success of our sheet in Boston. Such letter was received from him in acknowledgment of the receipt of several copies of our paper, and the postage not being paid, we apprehended that we should be further annoyed by communications from the same source, and therefore publicly requested Mr. "D. Clarke" to write no more, relative to Gough, or himself either.

**CHANGE OF POLICE JUSTICES.**—The special committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Mayor's Message, in relation to an alteration of the location of certain Police magistrates, have reported an ordinance that removes Justice Drinker and Osborne to the Essex Market, Justice Taylor to the Halls of Justice, and Justice Roome and Gilbert to the Jefferson Market. The ordinance has been adopted in that Board and has yet to pass the Board of Assistants.

**BILLY FISH.**—This infamous pickpocket has gone south for the purpose of committing depredations in a region where he is less known than here. That the good folks in that quarter may be upon their guard against him, we herewith furnish them with his personal description:

Billy Fish, alias Abby, is about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 11, straight, slim, black hair, eyes and whiskers. He is very fond of dress and generally wears a profusion of jewelry. He wears a cloak, sometimes a blue velvet vest and a diamond crescent breastpin. Look out for him.

**A NEW CORRESPONDENT.**—We received a communication during the course of last week, signed "Fiat Justitia," advocating the abolition of whipping in the State Prison, and opposing our course in exposing the character of professional rogues.

As the whole train of argument throughout the article was absurd, we threw it aside with but little attention, and should not have noticed it again had it not have been discovered by an old officer who saw it on our table, to be in the hand-writing of the notorious George Williams, alias Slappy, who was sentenced some years ago in connection with Charley Webb, for a joint robbery of the Providence steamboat. This gives the document an interest apart from its matter, and we shall publish it as soon as we can afford the space.

**JOHN B. GOUGH ONCE MORE.**—This apostle of hypocrisy, has appeared in another card, which is thus noticed by the New-York Herald. Comment from us is needless.

**MORE CARDS FROM JOHN B. GOUGH.**—The sublime impudence—the insolence of vice—the hypocrisy of drunkenness—have never received such striking illustrations, from the creation of the world and the issuing the first "card to the public," by Satan in Paradise, till the time came for the last great "card to the public," put forth by Gough, the temperance lecturer, and his associates of the present day. Annexed is another set of these curious documents, certifying, solemnly and truly, by Gough himself, and his friends, in the face of heaven and earth, that this great moral teacher of sobriety and religion, has been, beyond a doubt, twice drunk during the last three years—and that on one of these two occasions he lived a week, in a state of beastly intoxication, under the roof of one of the lowest houses of prostitution in New York. These broad facts Gough asserted before; but fearful that people would not believe them, he has given the incredulous public his certificates and his evidence.

"Is not this a most extraordinary disclosure? Was there ever seen or heard, such a piece of unparalleled impudence? Here are Gough and his *clique* of modern moralists, seriously claiming, that although he may have 'fallings' and 'sins'—that is, although he may have twice in nearly two years, violated his pledge and got drunk—and on one of these occasions, caroused a long week, drunk night and day, in a house of ill-fame in New York; yet, that it was all owing to certain unmerciful, rascally drugs, and that he, even in spite of drugs (or the devil), has conducted himself like a 'Christian and a man'—that 'he was raised up by Providence to do great good to suffering humanity' (in Walker street), and that all those who think such conduct wrong, and say so, are malicious slanderers, false accusers, and everything that is bad.

"If such a moral estimate is to prevail on such a course of conduct as Gough exhibits, then there is an end to all the differences between virtue and vice, between temperance and drunkenness, between purity and licentiousness—between the house of virtue and the house of ill-fame. But we have a better opinion of the moral sense of the community. If Gough, in spite of his pledges, cannot live soberly two years in succession—if he cannot keep out of houses of ill-fame—he ought at least to exhibit some modesty for his own failings, remain quietly in private life, study good habits and confirm them—and not have the superlative impudence to come before the public, acknowledge his drunken revels, and try to pass off for a Christian—a teacher—an instructor of the people. On the same principles of morals, the inmates of the State prisons, or the houses of prostitution, might be taken out of their horrible abodes, and placed upon the high places of the world, as teachers and exemplars of honesty, integrity, purity and all the virtues.

"It is time that such humbug upon the community, as Gough's, should cease."

## ROBBERIES.

**DARING ROBBERY AT SALEM.**—One of the boldest and most successful robberies ever perpetrated in Salem was accomplished on Tuesday night, of last week. The Jewelry Store of Mr. Henry Cogswell, No. 201 Essex street, was entered, probably by means of false keys, and a large portion of valuable stock, to the amount of seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars abstracted. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning, when Mr. Cogswell opened his store. It appears that the villain or villains must have entered the front door by a false key and proceeded very deliberately in the operations, having every thing fitted for the purpose, including a key for the safe, where the most valuable articles were kept. The safe was found opened and the jewel drawers laid out in regular order on the counters or show cases, so that the rascals could make their selection with the greatest ease and deliberation. The articles taken were gold and silver watches, gold chains, finger rings, bracelets, silver spoons, &c. &c., valued at from seventeen hundred to two thousand dollars. The more bulky articles were left undisturbed, but the scoundrels had the cunning to take the memorandum book containing the numbers and description of the watches, so as to avoid detection by that means.

Mr. Cogswell is a young man of excellent character and habits, has been but a few months in business on his own account, and the loss will come heavy upon him. A reward of three hundred dollars is offered, for the recovery of the property and arrest of the rogue.

**ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.**—Mr. Wallace, of Madison, Indiana went to Cincinnati, with a drove of hogs, which he sold, and put the proceeds (\$3000) in his pocket. On Friday, Dec. 19th he called in at the horse auction establishment on Fifth street, near Sycamore, partly for the purpose of purchasing a horse. He had been there but a few minutes when he found that his pocket had been picked of the book that contained his money. He offers a reward of \$500 for the money, and no questions asked.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOSTON.**—About half past 10, Wednesday night of last week, James Logan was waylaid, in Ann street, by three men, knocked down, and robbed of \$94 and a silver cup, marked "Cutler" on the bottom.

On the same evening, the show case at the door of N. Hunt's shop, 125 Washington street, was robbed of 22 pieces of fine cutlery—knives, razors, &c.

On Thursday forenoon, near Quincy Market, W. C. Hubbard, of Newton, was robbed of his pocket book, containing \$287 and valuable notes.

In the Boston police court, on Thursday, Samuel Smith, colored, and William Smithman, white, were brought up by officer Cooledge, for breaking into John Holohan's shop in Southac street, and stealing some brass jewelry and other trinkets. The property was found upon them. They were also charged with stealing a coat and handkerchief from Mr. Holohan's next door neighbor. They were committed for trial at the municipal court. Both have seen service in the state prison.

**ROBBERIES IN CHELSEA.**—Several stores in Chelsea, says the Journal, have been broken into lately, and a number of petty thefts committed. The author of these outrages has at last been detected, in the person of a boy, a discharged apprentice. He had been sleeping during a week past in the stable, having stolen two buffalo robes, and made his bed in an old vehicle, which was seldom visited.

**ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.**—The room of Lieut. W. D. Porter, U. S. N. at Birch & Tyler's Hotel Washington City, was robbed last week of a quantity of jewelry of much value, consisting of diamond and amethyst rings, brooches, breast pins, cameos, gold chains, locket, &c. Among them was a ring set with a rose diamond, the size of a pea, and valued at \$160. The diamond is of a pale straw color—has a slight flaw in it, and is supposed to be the only one in the country so bright and strong color. There was also among the stolen jewels, a bracelet of much value, set with three stones, a set of pearl car-rings, &c.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the property by application at this office.

**BOLD ROBBERY.**—On Saturday night last, says the Traveller, about half past 11 o'clock, a rogue ran up to a gentleman in State street, tore open his coat, and snatched a valuable gold lever watch from his vest pocket, and made off.

**ROBBERY AT TYPE FOUNDRY.**—A Type Foundry in Cincinnati, occupied by Mr. Wells, was entered some nights since by three burglars, who were proceeding very leisurely in their work of depredation, when Mr. Wells happened to pass by. Thinking all was not right, he procured the key, and having armed himself with a bar of iron, entered the building just in time to meet the burglars coming out. His bar of iron proved so serviceable, that the rogues were driven back, and having locked the door on them until assistance came, they were all arrested.

**GEORGE FISCHER COMMITTED.**—George Mason Davis, alias C. W. Davis, alias Bill Curtis, alias George Fisher, was brought before Recorder Baldwin, at New Orleans, on the 25th ult. to hear his decision on the arguments of counsel. On the robbery perpetrated in St. Louis, he committed the prisoner to await the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. He discharged him on the charge of robbery on board the steamboat Wapella for want of direct proof. As to the true bill found against him in New York, and testified to by Bowyer, he thought there was sufficient grounds for his detention, but even if there were not, he still felt it his duty to remand him to prison in order that the Governor of New York might have an opportunity to make a requisition for him, if he thought proper, to answer to the four robberies alleged to have been committed by him four years ago in that State. And under all circumstances he should send him to the Workhouse as a person of too suspicious a character to be at large in this community. The prisoner is a young man, possessing a very intelligent countenance; has fair hair, light eyes, is about five feet five or six inches high, and is remarkably well dressed.

**A CLERGYMAN CHEATED.**—A Boston Clergyman, who performed the marriage ceremony on the 30th ult., received for his trouble a counterfeit \$10 bill from the liberal bridegroom. The mistake was not discovered until the parson had left and it was too late to remedy it.

**CAUGHT AT LAST.**—The notorious JACK WRIGHT, an account of whom we published some time since for seduction and fraud in the west, was arrested in Columbia, last week, on the charge of gambling, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at Court. He will probably thus escape the other charges alleged against him, unless the bail is good.

**STOP THE SCHOOLMASTER.**—A reward of \$100 is offered at Barre, Mass., for the arrest of one Asa Merriam, a school master, who fled after nearly killing a small lad who went to school to him at the above place. At the last accounts the boy was in a fair way to recover.

**ESCAPED.**—Four prisoners escaped from the Delaware county jail on Sunday night, the 13th inst. Wm. Tursell, committed for burglary, and John and Wm. Knowles, and James Hage, horse thieves. Hage was retaken. The Knowles were heard of in Champaign county, mounted on two horses they stole on the night of their escape.

## COUNTERFEITS.

**COUNTERFEITS.**—One dollar bills of the Piscataqua Bank, Portsmouth, altered to one hundred and fifty, are in circulation. They are well done and liable to deceive.

**BANK OF LOUISIANA COUNTERFEITS.**—Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Bank of Louisiana, were in circulation in New Orleans at the latest dates. They are tolerably well executed, but may be detected by those conversant with the plate of the true notes.

**FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF MORMON INIQUITY.**—During the last week, twelve bills of indictment, for counterfeiting Mexican dollars and American half dollars and dimes, were found by the Grand Jury and presented to the United States Circuit Court, in session in this city, against different persons in and about Nauvoo, embracing some of the "Holy" Twelve and other prominent Mormons, and other persons in league with them. From incidental remarks made by some of the witnesses in private conversation, (not before the Jury,) we are led to believe that a large amount of counterfeit coin, of the above description, is, and has been, for a long time past, circulating in the western country—as the facilities for its manufacture are said to have been quite unequalled. The manner in which the money was put in circulation was stated. At one mill \$1500 of this specie were paid out for wheat in one week. Whenever a land sale was about to take place, wagons were sent off with the coin, into the land district where such sale was to take place, and no difficulty occurred in exchanging off the counterfeit coin for paper. It was said that the Mormons had three presses for counterfeiting the coin named, and that Joe Smith worked most industriously at the business. In fact, Joe used to boast of his "mint."

A short time previous to his death, in speaking of the power of his establishment to imitate the coin above named, he was repeatedly heard to say that "it would beat the mint," and seemed, with others of his confidential advisers, to exult at their ability to manufacture "land office money"—that being the term by which the better quality of their issues were distinguished. There are said to have been three qualities of the spurious money manufactured, which were sold for 75, 50 and 25 cents for the dollar. That for which the highest price was asked, is said to be so perfect as to escape the most rigid scrutiny of the eye—the outer coat being of pure silver, and the alloy so completely covered as to prevent detection in any other way than by cutting. In receiving coin of this description, our friends had best beware, or they may have more cause to denounce the Mormons than is deserving. Some other disclosures are talked of as having been made—the manner in which persons are disposed of who are supposed to be enemies of the leading Mormons. They are seized by some members of the Danite, or other band, a leather strap placed around the neck, so that if the least resistance is made, they are choked, and in this condition they are taken to a skiff, carried in the middle of the river, their bowels ripped open and their bodies sunk. This is what is termed making "cat fish bait" of their enemies. It is said that quite a number of persons were disposed of in this manner. It is also said that the business of stealing is reduced to a regular system—that there are three parties concerned in the matter—one of which ascertains the names and locations of persons in want—another is directed to procure provisions, which, when procured, are to be deposited in a certain place—and a third party deals out the provisions to the destitute. So that, unless the goods are found in the hands of those who first take them, the true thieves are not likely to be discovered. So soon as the indictments were found a request was made by the Marshal, of the Governor of this State, for a posse, or the assistance of the military force stationed in Hancock county, to enable him to arrest the alleged counterfeiters. Governor Ford refused to grant the request. We are not apprised of the reasons for this refusal. They should be strong to justify the act. An officer has since been sent to Nauvoo to make the arrests; but we apprehend there is no probability of his success; for, whatever crimes these Mormons commit, the rest are all ready and willing, if not bound by oath, to secrete the culprit, or aid his escape, either by fraud or force. The Court it is understood, will continue in session this week, to give time to the Marshal to make his return. If those indicted are brought before the Court, they will probably be tried the present term; if not, they will be likely to go "unwhipped of justice"—*Saugamon (Ill) Journal, Dec. 25.*

**CASE OF COUNTERFEITING COIN.**—The Mayor of Philadelphia has held to bail in the sum of \$2000 each, two men, whose names are carefully omitted in all the Philadelphia papers, charged with uttering counterfeited half and quarter dollars, and ten cent pieces, resembling silver coin of the U. S. Upon the premises of one of the rogues, was found about \$70 in spurious notes, which principally purported to be on the Northampton Bank, and altered from Tenth Ward Bank of New York.

Will one of our Philadelphia correspondents send us the name of these bogus rogues.—*Edw. N. P. Gazette.*

**PICKPOCKETS CAGED AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The New Orleans Bee of the 25th ult., says that Robert John Tener, William Clarke and William Hanson, were yesterday arrested by Capt. Youennes as suspicious characters, as they are accused of making too free with other persons' pockets. They were brought up before Recorder Genois, and remanded for further examination.—Tener says he was a Philadelphia butcher, just arrived in this city and looking out for work. William Clarke, bearing a briefly pair of moustaches, has the appearance of a Methodist parson, with a concomitant quantity of the most plausible language. He informed the Recorder that he owns two houses in Philadelphia; has \$900 in a Bank of that city, and has merely visited New Orleans for his health. The whole of his story would have proved much in his favor, had it not been for the unfortunate circumstance of his being suspected of having an alias of William Wallace, who is well known to the police of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and even to the officers of the Second Municipality. William Hanson defined his position to be that of 'steward on board ship.' That he had a wife and three children in Philadelphia, and that his wife was in an interesting state with the fourth. He made a very impressive appeal to the Recorder, and stated that if he were to lock him up, he could not do his duty as a faithful husband and tender father to his family. His honor might have been moved by this recital, had it not been that Hanson is supposed to have an alias of Bill Hendrick. These three men are accused of always being seen together at public places: of having been seen with their hands in other persons' pockets, and of not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

Wallace is well known here and in Boston as an old thief. If the publishers of the New Orleans papers would cause a description of the persons of the thieves arrested in that city, to be published, their real names and offences would always be furnished by us without delay.—*Eds. N. P. GAZETTE.*

**THE YOUNG FORGERS.**—King and Emery, who were arrested recently in Philadelphia, by a Boston police officer, on a charge of forgery have been convicted in Boston.

## European Criminal Intelligence.

A list of Convicts supposed to have arrived to this country from New South Wales, (Hobart Bay,) dated Hobart Town, 1st January, 1864.

[Continued from the London Police Gazette.]

308. ALEXANDER, JAMES, tried at Reading Borough Q. S., 18th July, 1858, sentenced for life, native of Havering, near Blackwater, groom, 53 years of age, 5 feet 1½ inch high, hair very dark brown, eyes blue, man with pipe and bottle above elbow-joint of right arm.

550. BROWN, JOHN, alias SMITH, tried at Derby, 20th March, 1853, sentenced for life, native of Nottingham, chair-maker, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, hair dark brown, eyes brown, pockpitted.

283. BERRY, BENJAMIN, tried at Middlesex, September, 1819, sentenced for life, native of London, sail-maker, 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, hair dark brown, eyes dark brown.

1472. BROWN, SAMUEL, tried at Gloucester, 21st August, 1830, sentenced for life, native of Wiscombe, Somersetshire, stone-mason, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, hair black, eyes grey.

1606. BERRIMAN, JOHN, tried at Somerset Assizes, 29th March, 1831, sentenced for life, native of Gloucester, shopman, 30 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, complexion sallow, hair dark brown, eyes dark hazel, long arms.

1965. BENSON, CHARLES, tried at Surrey, 25th March, 1833, sentenced for life, native of Piccadilly, clerk, 21 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes dark grey.

2294. BEYON, WILLIAM, tried at Devonport, 22nd September, 1834, sentenced for fourteen years, extended three years, native of Shrewsbury, tailor, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, complexion sallow, hair dark brown, eyes blue. D. R. on the right side, sloop sun anchor W. R. S. R. seven dots half-moon and anchor on the centre of breast, crown harp and sun above the elbow, anchor J. R. S. R. W. R. S. R. 1832 heart below the elbow of right arm.

811. BIRMBEE, WILLIAM, tried at Middlesex, 14th June, 1821, sentenced for seven years, and Van Dieman's Land Supreme Court, 29th April, 1833, sentenced for life, native of Barnet, labourer, 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches and upwards in height, complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes grey, small mole on the centre of the neck.

1142. BROWN, THOMAS, tried at Glasgow Court of Justiciary, 19th April, 1828, sentenced for fourteen years, extended three years, native of Airth, fisherman, 36 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, hair brown, eyes light blue, scar on back of right hand, scar outside little finger of left hand, slightly pockpitted, scar on right eyebrow.

143. BARTON, WILLIAM, tried at Worcester, 7th March, 1818, sentenced for life, and Launceston Q. S., 31st December, 1841, 14 years, native of Warwickshire, iron-refiner, 56 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, hair brown, eyes grey.

2669. BASSINGTON, GEORGE, tried at Stafford Q. S., 19th October, 1837, sentenced for seven years, and Launceston, S. C., 6th January, 1840, sentenced for life, native of Lee, thatcher and farm servant, 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion pale, hair brown, eyes grey, star back of left hand, three rings on fingers of same hand, 2 S. B. back of right hand.

2057. BIRCH, DAVID, tried at Devon, 24th July 1833, sentenced for life, native of Thame, shoemaker, 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, complexion fair, hair reddish, eyes dark hazel.

1016. BONNOR, RICHARD, tried at Sussex, 3rd January, 1827, sentenced for life, native of Brighton, carter, 32 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, scar on middle finger of left hand, man woman and sprigs inside of left arm.

3062. BAKER, JOHN, tried at Lincoln Assizes, 9th March, 1839, farm-labourer, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes hazel, native of Dalby.

1694. BAMBER, THOMAS, tried at Liverpool Q. S., 29th June, 1831, sentenced for life, native of Inskip, ploughman, 30 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, complexion florid, hair brown, eyes light hazel, stout made.

547. BRITTON, SAMUEL, tried at Bristol, 22nd January, 1822, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Bristol, farm-labourer, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, hair brown, eyes blue.

1079. BIRRELL, GEORGE, tried at Inverary, 6th September, 1827, sentenced for fourteen years, native of Glasgow, calenderer, 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, hair brown, eyes brown, deeply pockpitted, scar on the left temple, G. B. inside of the left arm.

2156. BEARD, JOHN, tried at Stafford, 16th October, 1833, sentenced for seven years, native of Fradley, near Lichfield, ploughman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, hair brown, eyes brown.

2228. BASSIL, JOHN, tried at Middlesex, 4th September, 1834, sentenced for life, native of St. Albans, ploughman, 35 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, complexion brown, hair black, eyes grey.

1033. BAYLIS, THOMAS, tried at Surrey, 6th August, 1827, sentenced for life, native of Gloucester, gentleman's servant, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, scar between finger and thumb of right hand, heart, two darts and anchor inside of left arm.

2235. BRIDGEMAN, GEORGE, tried at Northampton Assizes, 7th July, 1834, sentenced for life, native of Newbury, ploughman, 31 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, complexion fresh, hair dark brown, eyes blue.

3060. BALL, JOSEPH, tried at Huntington Q. S. 15th October, 1838, sentenced for ten years, native of Leicestershire, farm-labourer and maltster, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion pale, hair light red, eyes blue, John M. St. Ball William M. H. T. B. W. B. John, moon, sun, W. anchor on left arm, four rings on left hand, mermaid, moon on right arm.

111. ALEXANDER, JEAN, tried at Glasgow Court of Justiciary, 29th September, 1837, sentenced for seven years, extended twelve months, native of Glasgow, nurse girl, 21 years of age, 4 feet 8½ inches high, complexion dark, hair brown, eyes brown, scar on chin, scar on temple.



## CITY POLICE ITEMS,

FOR THE WEEK.

**HIRING A HORSE.**—Francis G. Brower was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Stephen H. Pine, No. 172 Eldridge street, under the following circumstances: On the 7th day of November last, Brower hired a wagon and harness of Mr. Pine, ostensibly for the use of a physician, whose carriage, as the prisoner alleged, had broken down. After procuring the wagon, Brower left it as collateral security, with a person by the name of Rogers, for a debt of \$15, and since that time Pine has not been able to obtain possession of either the wagon or harness valued at \$70. The affair presents some singular features, Mr. Pine stating that he does not know where the property is, and Brower, allying on his examination, that he made an arrangement with the complainant to pay him a certain sum per day while it remained in the possession of Rogers, and that he intended to redeem the articles, but had been, as yet, unable to do so. A judicial investigation will establish the true state of the facts. Brower was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

**A SNEAK.**—Sarah Tripp was arrested for "sneaking" into the back room of Frederick Beeman, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Third and Manhattan streets, and carrying off a small bag, containing between \$23 and \$25. The officers found her at her house, and on "frisking" her, they found on her person \$18 73 of the stolen money. Locked up.

**FORGING A "TIMBLE."**—A boy by the name of Colburn Bankart was caught having in his possession a silver watch belonging to Joseph Falk, No. 101 Delancy street, worth \$14. Locked up for trial.

**STREET ASSAULT.**—Mr. George A. F. Barclay, son of the British Consul, was promenading in the vicinity of the New York Hotel, when two men stepped up to him, assaulted and beat him most outrageously. Their names were Cornelius Martin and Daniel Sharp, who were arrested and held to bail to answer.

**STABBING.**—Henry Fiorelli, the sculptor, was arrested for an assault, and drawing a knife with intent to stab Mr. Caspar Octavia. This affray took place in Palm's Saloon, on New Year's day. He was held to bail in \$300 for his appearance to answer.

**ASSAULT.**—William S. Wilson made a complaint for an assault committed by Charles F. Miller and Henry S. Eytting, Captain of a barque lying at the foot of Rutgers street. It appears that the barque has just arrived from a voyage, and was libelled by Mr. Wilson.

**NEWSPAPER THEFT.**—Bill Bostick was caught early yesterday morning, by Policeman Vancourt, hooking newspapers, soon after they were delivered by the carrier. Locked up.

**ROBBER AND BLACKED.**—A man who gave his name as Jacques, made complaint at the 4th District Station House, that some malicious person, while he was taking a quiet siesta in South street, had stolen from his pockets the sum of \$30, and that not content with the robbery, the rascal had so begrimed his face with black paint that nobody would know him; and, indeed, he hardly recognised his own countenance.—The rogues could not be found.

**HALL THIEVES.**—Two valuable overcoats were stolen from the hall of No. 51 Warren street, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening while the boarders were at tea.

**TILL ROBBER.**—Michael Ryan was caught in the act of robbing the till of Hector Sears, No. 226 Greenwich street. Mr. Sears had suspicions of Ryan for some time, having missed money frequently; he engaged policeman Williams of the third ward, to watch the movements of Sears, which resulted as above. When arrested, he acknowledged taking money from the till, also of having had a key made to fit the money drawer.

**A DOCTOR BLEED BY A PATIENT.**—A young man of very genteel appearance, called upon Dr. Graham, No. 37 Bleeker street, on Saturday afternoon; and stated to the doctor that he feared that he had a termination of blood to the head, and thought that if he was bled it would give him relief. The doctor who was a very skillful practitioner, remarked that he was altogether adverse to bleeding his patients, therefore he would administer a blue pill—and requested him to call the next day to state how he felt. The patient bowed and left. The doctor a few moments afterwards looked for his watch, when he found to his astonishment, that the thieving scoundrel had managed to carry it off with \$25 in cash. The watch was a gold lever valued at over \$100.

**A "NATIVE" ROBBER.**—An Indian Chief, called John Nottogoncher, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, a fine-looking man, of 71 years of age, who had just come from Washington on Sunday, was walking along Park Row at dusk, he was met by two of the "boys," who asked him to go and see some animals that were kept in a cage for exhibition, when, upon crossing the Park, by the fountain, one of the chaps picked up a pocket book, and the other asked the chief if he had dropped his wallet.—The unsuspecting Indian thought he had, and taking out his pocket book one of the rascals "grabbed" it, and extracted the money, while the other held the Indian by the arms. Upon getting the money, they threw him back the pocket book and bolted.

**BURGLARY.**—The liquor store of Mr. John Renton, No. 333 Bowery, was entered early on Sunday morning by forcing the lock of the entry door next to the store, and then prying off a bolt from the door which leads from the store into the entry. Mr. Renton sleeping at the same time in the back part of the store; he was, however, woke by the noise in the store and jumped out of bed, and to his surprise found a man in the room whom he knew, by the name of Nelson Moore, a cab driver; he asked him what he wanted, when he told him he came in for a drink and left. Upon examining his premises, he found he had lost a cloth over coat worth \$18; 2 velvet vests valued at \$6, and \$13 in silver and coppers. Policeman Cornell found on the side walk near the store, two coats tied up together; one of them belonged to Mr. Renton; the other proved to be the coat of Nelson Moore; from this fact Moore was arrested by Policeman Cornell in the afternoon, and taken before Justice Gilbert, who refused to take the complaint. Subsequently, he was brought before Justice Osborne. This magistrate heard the complaint, and committed Moore for examination, as also two of his "pals" called Charles S. Allen and Lemuel Ackley, charged with being accomplices in the burglary. Nelson Moore formerly drove one of the Harlem railroad cars, but latterly has been driving a cab for Mr. Bingham, in 2d street, near the Bowery.

**STARRING.**—A man by the name of Henrietta was arrested for assuming to be one of the Star Police. While under the influence of the fictitious dignity, Mr. Henrietta made requisition on Richard Hart No. 80 James street, for certain liquors, which led to his arrest.

**FOUND IN A STORE.**—A man by the name of Francis O. Martin was found in the store 59 Front st., on Saturday evening, under suspicious circumstances. He was taken to the 15th District Station House.

**ANOTHER.**—Samuel Dean alias Wilson, was found concealed in the house of John Browne, No. 102 Chatham-st. Sent to the Tombs.

**CHARGE OF PERJURY.**—The case of Daniel W. Talcott, arrested on a charge of perjury, in swearing falsely to the return of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Ingraham, in relation to the whereabouts of Esther Golding, has been sent to the Grand Jury for their action, by Justice Osborne, before whom the case was argued last week.

**ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.**—A person by the name of William Rice was arrested for knocking down Mr. Isaac Tappan, at a dance house in Water-st., and after the assault attempting to rifle Tappan's pockets.

**ROBBERY CORRESPONDENCE.**—The dwelling house of Madame Dulux, No. 116 William street, was entered some little time since and robbed of a quantity of jewelry, and nearly \$300 in specie, also, the miniature portrait of her dear departed husband. No clue of the thief or the property has yet been discovered. Madame Dulux has since received a letter through the post office, enclosing the miniature portrait of her husband, with the following laconic and comical communication written therein:

"MADAM DULUX.—I take this opportunity of returning the portrait of your husband, but could not conveniently send the gold which it was encased in, by order of a meeting of the council of ten. President, THUNDER STORM; Vice President, FORKED LIGHTNING; Secretary, GERRY SNEAK."

**HONESTY AMONG PAWN-BROKERS.**—A black fellow by the name of Philippe Williams, went into the pawn shop of Mr. Simpson, 25 Chatham street, yesterday, and offered a gold lever watch, maker's name "Koskell, Liverpool," with a small gold vest chain attached, in all, of the value of \$80. Mr. Simpson stopped the watch and caused the black rascal to be taken to the Chief's office.

**HOTEL ROBBERY.**—Capt. McGrath, of the Sixth District Police, arrested a man by the name of Wm. Webb, but who had given his name as Wm. S. Allen, for stealing from the room of Henry C. Mead, at the Eastern Pearl Street House, a pocket book containing a promissory note of \$100, and a silk velvet vest. Upon searching him six pawn tickets were found upon his person. He was taken to the Tombs, and, in default of \$500 bail, was committed.

**EXTENSIVE BURGLARS.**—Charles Radcliff, alias Jack Reed, and Joseph Waldron recently arrested, are now charged with the commission of the following burglaries, viz: The store of Geo. Banks, 23 Catharine street, on the 17th April last, and stealing about \$600 worth of silks, shawls, &c.; 2d, the store of P. Cole & Co. No. 68 Broadway, on the 27th November, and stealing about \$400 worth of goods; 3d, the store of Simmons & Reid, No. 637 Broadway, and stealing about \$100 worth of dry goods, on the 1st October. A small part of the goods and a lot of burglar's tools were found in a room in a house they had, No. 19 Pachen's Row, Brooklyn, and most of the stolen goods at No. 503 Fourth street, where the prisoners were arrested.

**BURGLARY.**—Dwelling No. 66 Beekman street was burglariously entered last night, and a coat, vest, and pantaloons stolen therefrom.

**ANOTHER.**—The premises No. 21 Oliver st. were also feloniously entered last night, and robbed of two valuable overcoats.

**ROBBERING AN EMPLOYER.**—A person named James Henry Finch was brought up and held to answer on a charge of stealing two gold rings and \$8 in money, the property of his employer, Mr. Myers, of No. 170 Bowery.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—The person who committed the robbery at the house of Mr. Colgan, 49 James street, Brooklyn, was arrested in this city on Monday, by officers Combs, Felt and Schmidt. The thief turns out to be a young man named Edward Buckley, a native of Albany, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Clark & Brown, of Maiden lane, Mr. Douglass, of the Crescent Saloon, and other respectable public establishments in the city of New York. He was also, a few months ago, confidentially engaged by a well known and extensive firm in Montreal, and his integrity was believed to be above suspicion, and his general character beyond reproach. Gambling has been the sole cause of his unfortunate fall.

**SHOP LIFTING.**—A man named Henry McAllister, who represents himself to be a boiler-maker, and to have respectable friends living in this city, was arrested in Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing a piece of calico, containing twenty eight yards, from the dry goods store of Mr. H. B. Jones, No. 172 Fulton street.

## Court of General Sessions.

MONDAY.

**JAN. 5.**—The January term of this Court commenced this morning before Recorder Tallmadge, and Aldermen Connor and Compton.

**JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq.,** Acting District Attorney. The calendar for the present term embraces 39 cases, of which, 1 is for highway robbery, 4 for forgery, 5 for burglary, 10 grand larceny, 1 for petit larceny, and 1 for keeping a disorderly house—making 22 new cases. Previously convicted, 4; previously indicted, 11; bastardy, 1; and for abandonment of wife, 1.

**The Grand Inquest.**—The following gentlemen were then sworn as Grand Jurors for the term, viz:—Messrs. Henry Erben (foreman), John Brady, Griffin Barker, Jas. B. Brewster, Wm. Couch, John W. Cooke, Christopher Delano, Quincy C. Degrove, James Fickitt, Wm. Geary, Wilson C. Hunt, Allen Higgins, Edward Jones, Henry S. Mitchell, Lemuel S. Richardson, Uriah J. Smith, Mark Spencer, David Toppan and George White—total, 19.

The Recorder then delivered an interesting charge to the jury, in which he adverted to his speedy retirement from the office he now holds, and recommended several changes in the present system of criminal punishment, for the action of the legislature at the present session. He alluded to the legitimate duties of the members of the grand jury, and commented upon the comparative decrease of great crimes, the increase of lesser offences, and the causes of that increase, viz: The immense number of licenses granted to sell liquor, the number of junk shops and pawnbrokers purchasing stolen goods, the temptation offered to steal by dealers hanging out their goods in large quantities. He also stated that less recognizances were forfeited last year than in 1840 or 1841, and recommended that special Justices and Aldermen try petit cases every day, and that the Court of Special Sessions be abolished altogether.

**Burglary.**—David Ten Eyck was then tried for the above offence, indicted for having, on the 23d October last, together with Phillip Springsteel, Samuel Springsteel, and Jacob Mitchell, broken into the store of Mr. John M. Davis, 106 William street, and stealing from the iron safe promissory notes, checks and money, amounting to between \$5000 and \$6000.

The prosecution called Robert Stevenson, who deposed that the accused and others came into a porter house in South Street about 2 o'clock on the morning of the robbery, with a bundle containing notes, checks, &c., exhibited them, but, on being told they were worthless, the accused tied them up and departed. Witness was under the impression that the accused said he had found the bundle in the street. The notes were advertised, and as soon as they were acquired that the property was stolen, voluntarily came to the police office and delivered it up, and allowed themselves to be arrested. Samuel Springsteel found the bundle.

Mr. Stewart, clerk of the police, testified to the men making a surrender of the property at the police office. They were all seafaring men.

The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted the accused, and they were all discharged.

**Forfeited Bail.**—Leopold Marchenit alias Marchinot, Nicholas Morrell, Eli Parsons, Isaac B. Gager, Newcomb Cleveland, Peter Youst, Mary Wood, Francis Cavanaugh, Henry Gremont, Joseph Fairchild, Henry Potter, Dominick McHugh, William Manning

and William Martin were called to trial, severally indicted for assaults and batteries, but did not appear, and their respective recognizances were forfeited.

**Grand Larceny.**—John Brown, a colored man, was then tried for a grand larceny, in stealing on the 9th of Dec. \$37 worth of clothing, belonging to Robert Nelson, which he purloined from the schooner Patrick Henry, then lying at the foot of Wall street. The prisoner was seen coming out of the fore-castle, with the property, and making off, but was secured. Verdict, guilty of petit larceny only, as there was some doubt if the value of the property exceeded \$25—and he was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

TUESDAY.

**JAN. 6.**—*Case of Benjamin C. Watson.*—In the case of Benjamin C. Watson, indicted for obtaining property by fraudulent representations, N. N. Hall, Esq., counsel for the accused, moved the court to cause a grand juror, named Wilson G. Hunt, to be withdrawn, during the investigation of certain charges preferred against Watson, on the ground of his being a complainant. The motion received the attention of the court, and the gentleman referred to was withdrawn.

**Guilty.**—John Castle, indicted for an assault and battery on a Mrs. Whitehead, and Benjamin Hill, a colored man, indicted for breaking into the premises of Mr. Ebenezer Caldwell, in Pearl street, and stealing therefrom some crockery ware, severally entered pleas of guilty, which were received and the sentences deferred until Tuesday next.

**Forfeited.**—Chester Johnson, indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences, and Jane Dufree, for keeping a disorderly house, failing to appear when called upon for trial, their recognizances were forfeited.

WEDNESDAY.

**SENTENCED.**—Benjamin Hill, colored, having pleaded guilty yesterday to an indictment for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into premises occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Caldwell, in Pearl street, and stealing therefrom some articles of crockery ware, was brought into court and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of two years.

**TRIAL FOR FORGERY.**—Charles A. Higgins was then tried for forgery in the third degree, in having forged the endorsement of Lambert Suydam on a promissory note for \$250, which note was presented to Mr. Belden, and discounted by him on the 17th of June last.

Mr. Suydam deposed that the endorsement was not in his hand-writing, and consequently a forgery.

Mr. Belden deposed that he received the note from Mr. Warner as collateral security for a temporary loan of about \$1700. Mr. Warner deposed that he received the note from Higgins, for the purpose of procuring for him a loan, to pay off a balance due on some former transactions, and that it was subsequently ascertained that the endorsement to the note was a forgery.

The note not having been read in evidence, the prosecution failed to make out the case, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict of "not guilty;" there are, however, several other indictments against the accused, upon which he will shortly be tried.

**MORE CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**—The following is a statistical view of the proceedings of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, for five years, ending January 1st, 1846:—

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Indictments found by Grand Jury	871	909	938	807	766
Complaints dismissed by Grand Jury	315	294	271	213	403
Trials in Court of General Sessions	643	474	432	409	423
Convictions in General Sessions	390	347	374	358	281
Acquittals in General Sessions	153	164	117	100	142
Convictions in Special Sessions	9621,031	1,199	1,447	1,666	
Acquittals in Special Sessions	108	171	196	234	233
Convicted and Acquitted	2,177,266	2,426	3,073	3,645	
Sent to State Prison	136	151	169	126	125
Sent to Penitentiary	648	610	714	800	875
Committed to City Prison	201	203	333	277	317
Recognizances taken and filed	2,179	1,814	1,773	2,076	2,106
Recognizances forfeited	282	126	167	56	80
Fines collected and paid	\$1,944,160	925	998	1,945	

During the two years next preceding the appointment of Mr. Tallmadge to the Recorder'ship, there were 917 cases in which the recognizances were forfeited and ordered to be prosecuted, viz: 460 in 1838, and 457 in 1840; while the number of forfeited recognizances for the last two years, have been 136, or considerably less than one sixth of the former period.

## Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and two Aldermen.

Conklin, a boy, was put on trial for stealing iron. He was found guilty, but on account of this being his first offence, judgement was suspended.

Michael Finnigan was tried for drawing a knife upon certain officers and sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

A boy by the name of Charles Stewart was tried for attempting to steal money from the drawer of Anthony Baer, No. 176 11th street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Thompson, for stealing a turkey valued at 10s. was sent to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Daniel Sharpe and Cornelius Martin, for beating Mr. Barclay on New Year's day at the corner of Broadway and 8th street, were sentenced to the Penitentiary, Martin for six, and Sharpe for four months.

Colburn Bankhart, a German boy, for stealing a watch, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Another boy, by the name of Martin Gallagher, was tried for striking an officer on New Year's day and sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days.

Jacob Grant, a very small boy, was tried for stealing some money from the pocket of Andrew Yeager. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Francis Henderson was put on trial for stealing a dress valued at \$10, from Annett Strathern, No. 106 Duane street. Madame Strathern swore positively to the theft, the dress having been found upon the person of the prisoner. She was sent to the City Prison for 2 months.

John Franklin, for stealing a pair of pants and a vest valued at \$11, from Jacob Vanderbelt, was sent to the penitentiary for 6 months. John said that some person gave the articles to him; that he had but just arrived from New Orleans, having been in the city but two days.

**GULICK, THE FINE COLLECTOR.**—This well known individual appeared in Court to answer for committing a violent assault and battery upon a lady, while engaged in distraint for a militia fine. In consequence of the Court being engaged with other cases until a late hour a hearing of the charges against Gulick was deferred until a subsequent day.

Michael Ryan, a porter in the store of Mr. Sears, was tried for robbing the drawer of his employer by means of a false key. Mr. Sears, who appeared against his erring servant to testify to the delinquency, made a strong appeal to the court for a suspension of judgment. The Recorder, in reply, stated that the fact of the false key showed so much premeditated design that the request could not be granted. Ryan was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

## MURDERS.

**MURDER IN CINCINNATI.**—A quarrel occurred between Wm. Hall and a man by the name of Thomas Wood, in the Fork house of Mr. Stillwater, out near the Brighton House, at Cincinnati, on Sunday, 28th ult.; and Hall proposed to Wood to settle the matter by a drink. They repaired to a bar-room near by, when Wood, who had his butcher-knife with him, sprang forward and stabbed Hall, directly through the heart, killing him instantly! He left his knife upon the counter, and walked off—no attempt on the part of the bystanders being made to interrupt or detain him!

**MURDERER CAUGHT.**—James Berneiro, who is charged with murder in having on the 31st of July, 1843, caused the death of another Italian named James Grillo, at New Orleans, was arrested at Cincinnati, and taken to New Orleans. The affair took place in Market street near 13th, where the parties boarded, growing out of an altercation in relation to a title to some land. The deceased was stabbed in the groin, of which wound he died soon afterwards. At the same time another companion of the two was stabbed, but fortunately he recovered.

**HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.**—The *Univers* states that some masons, in demolishing a house in the Rue St. Nicholas d'Anil, discovered nine human skeletons. It was the opinion of the professional men who have inspected these remains, that the remotest crime, (for the skeletons were those of murdered persons, no doubt,) must have been committed 15 years since, and the most recent, 15 months ago. The person who inhabited the house, which has for many years been known as a house of ill-fame, has been arrested.

**SOMETHING OF A MYSTERY.**—A lad aged 14, named Norris Chandler, disappeared from his parents' residence at Shutesbury, Mass., in 1844, under circumstances which induced the supposition that he had gone to sea. Later, however, a *mesmerized* woman has asserted that he was murdered, and that his bones might be found in a certain spot, where search was made, and human bones were found. Much excitement exists in the neighborhood. A liberal reward is offered for any information concerning him.

**REFINED CRUELTY AND MURDER.**—Miss Emily Bond, a young lady of the Island of Jersey, who was much esteemed, was recently driven to *suicide*, by reason of forged letters, purporting to come from a Lt. Teed, for whom she was presumed to have a regard. Letters were intercepted, and others substituted, until the outraged affections of the poor innocent girl found peace only in death.

**MURDER AT WASHINGTON.**—The jury in the case of Thomas Cook, who was tried for the murder of Thomas Naylor, by beating him with a heavy bludgeon in a drunken affray, returned a verdict on Tuesday night at Washington, that the prisoner was guilty of man-slaughter. The prisoner, before he received his sentence, made a short address, and implored the mercy of the Court. The Hon. Judge Crawford sentenced him to suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for the space of seven years.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—In Hopewell township, York county, Penn., on the 14th ult., a dispute arose between Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Maryland, and William Blair, of Ohio, relative to the Oregon question. Mr. Blair called Mr. Gilbert a Tory; for which insult, Mr. Gilbert, to preserve his character and honor untarnished, challenged him to mortal combat. The weapons were United States rifles—the distance sixty paces. According to the arrangement of the seconds, they stood back to back, and at the word stepped off thirty paces, wheeled and fired. Mr. Gilbert's ball passed through the right lapel of Mr. Blair's coat, when the seconds interferred, compromised the difficulty, and prevented any effusion of blood. This is the first fight in the Oregon war, and it has terminated without any body being killed or wounded.

**MURDER IN KENTUCKY.**—A man named McKinney was shot near Hickman, Kentucky, on the 9th ult. by a man named Ridgeway. This brutal outrage grew out of a law suit in which McKinney was plaintiff and Ridgeway defendant. McKinney stated during the trial that Ridgeway had sworn falsely.

**RESPIRE.**—The Governor of Virginia has granted Hunter Hill, now under sentence of death for the murder of Major Smith, a respite for one month.

**MURDER IN GEORGIA.**—A man named James Hall shot Thomas Young, Esq., of Irwin, Ga., on the 8th inst., with a rifle. Hall owed Young for some corn, and the latter went to collect the debt, when a dispute arose and Hall shot him dead.

**ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.**—Three young rowdies on Saturday night about twelve o'clock wantonly created a disturbance in an oyster cellar, at the corner of Seventh and Shippen streets, Moyamensing, which they had entered on pretence of getting refreshments, and on being remonstrated with by the colored people who kept the place, deliberately attempted to murder them. They shot the keeper of the cellar, William Spires, and dangerously wounded him in the neck and shoulder. Several pistols were discharged by the assassins, who after committing the flagrant outrage fled. The wounded man is at the hospital. The fugitives are said to be members of a hose company long notorious for its acts of brutality and defiance of all law.

**MURDER AT VICKSBURG.**—Mr. Hanna, of the firm of Livingston, Hanna & Co. of Vicksburg, was shot on the 23d ult., by a man named Hoovers. Little hope was entertained of his recovery.

**ATROCIOUS BARBARITY.**—A most cruel murder was committed in the Parish of Sabine, Louisiana, on the 10th ult. A man named John McDermaid, a native of Ireland, beat, bruised and burned his own child by a former wife, aged three years, nearly to death, then broke the ice in a horse trough, and plunged in the child. Finding that his little victim was dead, he mounted his horse, bade his wife farewell, and made his escape. He was met by a person acquainted with him on the 11th, near Christopher Harman's, about eight miles from Natchitoches, riding a bay mare with a blaze in her face. McDermaid is described as about five feet three inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, freckled, and sandy hair.

**BREAKING INTO PRISON.**—A negro, named Thomas Thompson, who had been discharged from the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., broke into his old quarters on Monday night last, and stole therefrom sixty-four pounds of bristles and a brush valued at \$150. He scaled the outer walls and then broke into the shop where the bristles were kept, unperceived by the keeper or watchmen. He was taken by a watchman of the town in one of the back streets, else he might have escaped with his booty. We have often heard of people breaking out of prison, but never heard of a person breaking into a prison before. The feat was worthy of Jack Sheppard.

**JAILED TO LET.**—The two jails of Oswego county are at this time without a solitary tenant. The fact argues well for the public morals of the county.

**NOLLE PROSEQUI.**—The Boston Post says, it may not be generally known to our citizens, who took an interest in the trial of Mr. Thomas Baldwin, who was accused by certain women at the North End, for an alleged outrage on a young niece, and in whose case the Jury were largely for an acquittal—that a *nol prosequi* was subsequently entered by the government's officer, and that the defendant (Baldwin) was discharged.



Q- Who is the person preferring rather to suffer with the Piles, than pay 12s. for LAY'S LIVERMENT and the BALM OF CHINA, from 21 Courtlandt st., and have a perfect cure warranted.

Q- No chemist has yet been able to discover the peculiar properties of the East India Hair Dye, which colors the hair and will not the skin. And this compound can only be had at 21 Courtlandt street.

Q- Art and science relieve nature when the hair grows too low on the forehead or on the back of the neck, by the Hair Eradicator, at 21 Courtlandt st.

Q- Longley's GREAT WESTERN PANACEA is only sold at 21 Courtlandt street, and warranted for Gravel, Affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for Asthma and Diseases of the Stomach, superior to any thing else in the world.

Q- Remember, to preserve health, the feet should be kept dry, and that the OIL OF TANIN renders leather waterproof and doubles its durability. The genuine is only to be had at 21 Courtlandt street.

Q- Sarsaparillas are sold at 21 Courtlandt street, at less than half the price others sell at.

Q- We advise all deaf persons to use McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil, for deafness, from 21 Courtlandt st.—the best remedy known, and the annoyance of the deaf to their friends is much more than the price of the remedy.

Q- ALLEN'S BALM OF LIVERWORT, for confirmed consumption, is acknowledged by physicians who have witnessed its effects, as the only article to be relied on for cure, and may be had genuine at 21 Courtlandt street.

Q- THE TRUE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, having entire control over fire, frost, chilblains, eruptions on the skin, inflammatory and scrofula swellings, rheumatism, corns, sore eyes, ear ache, and all local pains, cannot be had genuine at any place in this city but at 21 Courtlandt and 3 Murray streets. ja 10 1m

TO ENJOY HEALTH AND COMFORT, dry feet are indispensable: and for this purpose the OIL OF TANIN, from 21 Courtlandt-street, should be always used upon the boots. It excludes the water and increases the wear of the leather materially, and thus proves economical.

Stove Varnish, by the use of which, from 21 Courtlandt-street, a beautiful polish is given to all iron on which it is used, needing no further labor for one year at least.

Generosity and humanity induce us to recommend all deaf persons to use Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, from 21 Courtlandt-street.

BE NOT DECEIVED, either by the base, inhuman efforts and cruelty to humanity, or the whining, niggardly appeals for sympathy of those who would palm a counterfeit article of *Magical Pain Extractor* upon the credulous, to rob them of their money, and at the same time endanger life by its use. Search the records and the decisions of the Court of Chancery, and you will find what has so often been said by us—that none know how to make, or have the right to sell that great blessing to mankind, and specific antidote to fire, frost, chilblains and sores, but at 21 Courtlandt-street.

Q- WHILE THE INCLEMENCY OF THE weather is peculiarly trying to the lungs, no slight affection of the lungs should be left to work its own cure, but to remove all apprehension of consumption, the *Pink Expectant Syrup*, from 21 Courtlandt-st., will be found certain to give relief. j3

Q- THE BEAUTY AND BRILLIANCE GIVEN to the hair by the use of the *Balm of Columbia*, from 21 Courtlandt-street, is such as no other article can bestow, preventing the hair from falling out and the formation of dandruff. j3

**\$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY** person who will give me such information as may lead to the detection of the person or persons who feloniously broke into my house on Sunday night, Dec. 28th, and robbed me of near two hundred dollars and a silver watch; circumstances have led me to believe that I was well known to the person or persons who committed this robbery and that he was minutely acquainted with my premises. j10 OWEN CLARKE, 119 Willet st.

**\$10 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED,** for a dark mixed colored sack overcoat with quilted black silk lining, taken from the house of Mr. M. Armstrong, corner of Barclay street and College Place, on the evening of the first instant. j10 AUSTIN HALL, 202 Greenwich-st.

**\$50 REWARD.—THE LADY WHO TOOK A** lady's bag on the 21 January, containing valuables and claimed it as her own, from the driver of No. 18 8th avenue Omnibus, is known by two gentlemen that left the stage in Hammond street, and unless she returns the same to Mr. PETERS, or to the owner, second door from 8th avenue in 15th street, will be dealt with according to law. j10

**MISSING—AND INFORMATION WANTED,** of JOHN BURT, aged 8 years; left home 27th Dec.; had on grey mixed pants, jacket the same, shoes and stockings, no hat or cap; complexion light, eyes blue, hair light. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received at 129 Bank st. j10

**THREE FIRST PREMIUMS TO H. H. DAY!**—The American Institute at the recent Fair awarded Day's establishment three first premiums for first best specimens of the following goods, while no other establishments, out of some eight or nine exhibiting, received over one either first or second.

One for first best India Rubber Shoes,  
" " Life Preserver Jackets,  
" " Embroidered Shirred Suspenders.  
This establishment manufactures every description of India Rubber Goods including the most approved Metallic Rubber, which is not affected by heat or cold, and for sale by HORACE H. DAY, 25 Maiden lane. j3

### EXTRAORDINARY!

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, who has practised thirty years in this city, remarked to a gentleman of the Evening Gazette, the other day, that it was astonishing how Dr. G. Benj. Smith "drove ahead" as he does. He said he had now practised thirty years and he could scarcely get along, while Dr. Smith, who has not practised half that time, employs fourteen hands constantly in his establishment. Well, the truth is, there is no where else to be found such a valuable medicine as the "Improved Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and as they always recommend themselves, it is no matter of surprise how Dr. succeeds. Persons who have never used these pills for Coughs, Colds, Headache and Dyspepsia, should step into the office, 179 Greenwich street, just for curiosity, to see the hands put up pills and hear the recommendations of those who have used them, as they come in for more. n29 1m

### DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THIS anomalous, distressing and almost indescribable complaint—the torture of civilized society has its foundation in a deranged condition of the stomach and bowels. Those afflicted by it are cut off from half the enjoyments of life—the pleasures of the table, and sweet and regular sleep—often times confirmed. Dyspepsia, fatally neglected, is but the forerunner of more dangerous diseases, if not of death itself. At its first appearance it should be checked by an attention to diet and regularity and by the use of some safe and salutary medicine. All that invalids can derive of this kind is presented in DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS, a skillfully prepared and delightful Tonic and Aperient, every day becoming more and more popular. Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton-street, N. Y. j3

### STOP THIEF!

**\$25 REWARD.**—Stolen from the subscriber on the morning of the 15th of December, 1845, \$25 in gold, and \$50 in bills and silver. The thief is a small man, about 5 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair and whiskers, right leg and arm are lame and considerably smaller than the others, his upper lip projects over the lower, had on an old blue frock coat, mixed pants, an old striped silk stock, and a black cloth cap, aged from 30 to 35 years, and his right arm somewhat perished. A liberal reward will be paid for the money or thief. He called his name John Chichester. HANFORD BATES. Danbury, Dec. 15.

### PREMIUM BOOTS.

**FINE FRENCH BOOTS FOR \$3 50.** City made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those sold in other stores for \$5. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$4 50, equal to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7, at Young & Jones' French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable establishments in this city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best Boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters and Overshoes, constantly on hand. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Boots and shoes made to order in the shortest time. Mending done in the store. YOUNG & JONES, n22 4 Ann-street, near Broadway, N. Y.

### A. R. THOMPSON,

WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN DIAMONDS.

309 1/2 Broadway.

Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in the city. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry made to order at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Music Boxes repaired and warranted lower than can be done in the city.

N. B. Second Hand Watches and Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange, or bought for cash. AMOS R. THOMPSON, Importer of Watches and Jewelry. No. 309 1/2 Broadway, N. Y. n1

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber begs to offer to the public a splendid assortment of gold and silver Watches, selected from the manufacturers of Europe, which will be warranted perfect time keepers. Rich Jewelry of every description. Silver and Plated Ware, Ornamental Clocks and Fancy Goods. P. S. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired. L. ANRICH, n1 3m 66 1/2 Chatham-street.

### F. H. LOCKWOOD,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, 126 Fulton Street, (Sun Building.)

Is daily receiving the latest styles of fashionable Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Hair Bracelets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Chains and Keys, Gents Vest Chains, Gold Enamelled Pencils of new style, also Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents of the best quality, and most beautiful description. Prices from \$35 00 to \$75. Every article of Jewelry sold at this store is warranted to be fine gold and superior workmanship, and failing to give entire satisfaction, the money will be returned. Old Gold and Silver taken at full value in exchange, also pearls and precious stones. n1

### FALL FASHIONS.

#### BLOOMER'S FALL HATS

I AM now ready, and he invites attention to them, as being all that the greatest devotees of fashion could require. He does not pretend to give the dimensions of the brim, the curve, the height of the crown, or the width of the binding. Twenty-six years' experience has taught him that one shape Hat will not suit every form of face, and he has found none yet who are willing to sacrifice all appearances to fashion. His Hats are made to suit the style of the heads, and while he yields to none in point of taste or style, he ventures to assert with perfect confidence, that no one wearing his Hats would be called out of fashion. He invites an inspection and trial of his Hats, confident that in point of style, finish, material, and workmanship, they are equal to any in the city, while they are sold at the extremely low price of THREE DOLLARS, the price of other dealers being "four."

His assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, of the most beautiful style, is very large, and together with every article in the line, are offered at greatly reduced prices. E. BLOOMER, o4tf Clarendon House, 304 Broadway.

### FINE WATCHES,

#### SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices.—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate. GEORGE W. PIRATT, n1 76 Chatham-street.

## ANNUALS FOR 1846.

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BURGESS, STRINGER & Co., respectfully announce that they have for sale a very large assortment of Annuals for 1846,—Standard Works and Juvenile Books elegantly bound, suitable for Gifts for Christmas and New-Year's. Among the Annuals there are a few remarkable for their beautiful Engravings and superb Bindings, of which "THE LEAFLETS OF MEMORY," with its richly illuminated Title Page, is one of the best; then there is "THE SNOW FLAKE," "THE DIADEM," "THE GIFT," "THE KEEPSAKE," and there included in the following list.

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Our assortment comprises about forty or fifty different kinds of the best Juvenile Books ever offered for sale. They are too numerous to insert the titles of all of them in this advertisement. They are adapted to all ages, from "Heigh diddle diddle," "The Cat's in the fiddle," to "Stories of the American Revolution," "The Historical Gift," or Robison Crusoe and his Man Friday." Among the recent issues, the following are worthy of attention, being beautifully printed on fine paper and large type:

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This is the production of one of the most eminent members of the legal profession. That truth is indeed stranger than fiction, every page of this work most amply exemplifies; and in the romance of life—in the guilty, but eventful careers of those whose profession it is to live upon depredation and crime, there perhaps never was a book possessing half the merits that the one does now submitted to the public. In pathos, beauty and truthfulness, it is also a masterpiece.

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"The Wing of the Wind," "Fleming Field, or the Young Artisan."  
Each 25 Cents.

This author's writings sell by the thousand,—proof sufficient that he strikes the right vein. His style is energetic, but pleasing, while his sketches and descriptions assimilate so well with our feelings that we are enamoured at once with everything he gives us. "Fleming Field" is a tale of the times of the Stamp Act, and will make the heart's blood of the rising generation warm, as they read what their fathers have done for freedom and right. The "Wing of the Wind" is equally absorbing in interest, and being a sea story, gives more latitude for the author's known powers of description in the nautical line.

Several new works will be shortly announced.



## POSTSCRIPT.

**AN ESCAPED MURDERER.**—No clue has yet been ascertained of the person or persons who murdered Patrick Burns in Brooklyn, last week. A reward of \$500 is offered.

**NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—Counterfeit Bills of \$5 of the Bank of Cumberland, Portland, C. C. Tobie cashier, S. E. Crocker, President, are in circulation.

**ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.**—Counterfeit one dollar notes of the Exchange and Banking Company of Appalachicola, Florida, are in circulation. Look out.

**BLOODY AFFRAY.**—The inmates of a house on Little Water street, Norfolk, Va., and three sailors belonging to the United States ship Pennsylvania, came in conflict on the night of the 3d instant, and a most bloody fight ensued. All three of the sailors were badly wounded, two being severely stabbed in the back and side, and the third having had his face battered and terribly cut by a conk shell. But for the timely interference of the watch, who arrested two of the ring-leaders, a general melee, more fatal in its consequences, must have taken place.

**MURDERED.**—Francis Baker, a seaman in the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk on Monday, of wounds received in an affray on Saturday night last, with one James Varden, who has been committed to jail. The deceased was a native of New York.

**BURGLARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—On Tuesday night the dwellings of Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Harrison, Moses Nathana, and Jas. S. Watson, in 7th street below Parrish, were entered by boring the window shutters in the rear, and were robbed of a large variety of articles of silver ware. An attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Dr. Ely, in the same row. This is one of the boldest efforts at burglary that we have known for a long time.

**ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.**—Mr. Winegartner, living on the corner of Stone and Fifth streets, was robbed on the same night by villains who entered by his outside cellar door, thence through a hatchway into his grocery. They swept his premises and decamped with all the property without detection or giving the least alarm. The United States Gazette says in relation to the above robberies:

"We are surrounded by a desperate band of ruffians. If the officers now in the employ of the city cannot detect the desperate persons about nightly, let them resign and give place to some that can. Such bold villainy must be checked."

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A very daring robbery was committed on Thursday night last. A Mr. George Hord was stopped on the Philadelphia County Line Road, at its intersection with the Railroad, by two men. One of them, a powerful man, pulled him from his horse, and was immediately joined by another, and smaller man, who aided the work of plunder. Mr. Hord was robbed of a pocket book, a gold breast pin, and a wallet, containing about ten dollars in specie. His resistance and cries brought no assistance, and one of the men tried to choke him, and finally stabbed him with a dirk knife the blade of which penetrated to the breast bone. Being finally released, he made his way with difficulty to a place of safety.

**DISCHARGED.**—Sutton, the person who was convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Kane, of Baltimore county, was discharged on the 6th instant, by the County Court, before whom he was tried.

**HONESTY.**—A lady in Philadelphia, named Debola, found hanging on her door, a bag, containing a diamond ring, which had been stolen from her sometime previous.

**A RANGER.**—Officer Joseph Murphy arrested a man named Henry Carlow, at the Bowery Theatre, for having on Saturday last stolen a gold pencil case, worth \$10, from Mr. Byron Shotwell, No. 133 Bowery; and on Monday stealing from the same person \$10 in money. He had also committed a third larceny in picking the pocket of Wm. Smith of No. 390 Broome street of \$5.

**BIGAMY.**—Two persons named John alias James Curtis, a stevedore, and Margaret Hastings, have been arrested in this city, charged with bigamy. Curtis, it appears, was a widower, and lived in Cherry street near Market, and the fair Margaret was his acting housekeeper. In June last they were married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Parker. It was discovered by others, that Margaret had no right to contract marriage with Curtis, as she already had a husband, a sailor, named Hastings, who she married in February, 1844, and who is now on his return voyage from Canton. The complaint was made by Levi Ives, who keeps a sailor boarding house in the fourth ward. They were both held to bail in the sum of \$1000 each, to appear and answer, by Justice Osborn.

**AN ENGLISHMAN.** named Alfred Scarr, in the employ of Potter & Kidder, Philadelphia, has absconded with about \$1000 of his employers' money.

## Court of General Sessions.

THURSDAY—Jan. 8.

**TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.**—Two lads, about 17 years old, named Samuel Jackson and John Burke, were tried on an indictment for a burglary in the first degree, in having on the night of the 8th of November last, broken into the house of Mr. John Redmond, at the corner of the 3rd avenue and 12th street, and stolen some small pieces of silver coin and some keys.

Mr. Redmond deposed that his premises were entered by forcing open one of the shop windows with a chisel, and the property referred to taken away; also that a key and an English sixpence, stolen from his premises, were returned to witness by an officer.

Officer Mansfield deposed that he assisted in arresting the accused, and that on searching Burke an English sixpence was found in one of his boots; two brass keys were also found upon his person, which were claimed by Mr. Redmond.

A portion of a pocket handkerchief, left by the burglars in the store of Mr. Redmond, was also found to correspond with another portion found upon the person of Burke. None of the articles stolen having been found upon the person of Jackson, the Jury acquitted him; and as there appeared some doubts whether Mr. R.'s store was so connected with his dwelling as to constitute a burglary in the 1st degree, the Jury returned a verdict in the third degree, and the court sentenced him to the State prison for the term of 2 years.

**The Grand Inquest.**—The Grand Jury entered the court and stated that they had finished up all the business presented for their consideration, and desired, in order to avoid any delay, to appoint some gentleman to assist Mr. Phillips during the indisposition of the District Attorney.

Wm. M. Price, Esq. was assigned by the court as the associate of Mr. Phillips.

**Case of Charles A. Higgins.**—The counsel of Mr. Higgins applied to the court to be allowed to withdraw the pleas of guilty to the remaining indictments against him for forgery, and to put in demurrers to the same. The court denied the motion of counsel, and ordered one of the other indictments to be proceeded with to-morrow, until when the Court adjourned.

**\$5 REWARD.**—Stolen from behind the Bar of the subscriber, at 231 William street, on the morning of Thursday 8th inst., a silver Lepine Watch, with three painted Dials, 9 holes jewelled, No. 3710. The above Reward will be paid for its recovery, by LOUIS GUBHARD, No. 231 William-st.

## JOHN BROCK.

72 Chatham-st., (between Chambers and Pearl.) N. Y.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,  
Of every description.

Gold and Silver Watches by eminent makers; Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Tongues, Butter Knives, Sucking Tubes, and every other Article in the Silver line. The Silver warranted equal to any sold in the city. Gold and Silver Spectacles and Thimbles; Silver Plated Goods, with rich Silver mountings. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, too numerous to name here.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES bought at this Store, warranted for twelve months, or exchanged if not approved of; Money in no instance returned.

Clocks and Watches bought or taken in exchange. Every description of Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired by first rate workmen, and warranted. Gold Jewelry made to order, from the finest quality of Gold, of superior workmanship, and despatch.

All kinds of repairing done at a moderate charge. Gold and Silver bought, or taken in exchange for Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

Dirks and Dirk Knives, with and without silver mountings, and a variety of Scissors, Pocket Knives, Tweezers, &c. &c.

English Jewelry and Silver Goods bought to any amount. n39 3m



## LINDLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM

## BEDSTEADS.

## Proof against Bed Bugs!

At Gardner's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, No. 69 Gold street, one door from Beekman street, New York.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above invaluable article of furniture. The great improvement in the Strength and Durability of the Screw is such as to place them far in advance of every thing of the kind now in use.

This improvement received the highest premiums awarded at the late Fairs of the American Institute in October, 1843 and '44.

They combine great strength and durability, stand firm, are put up and taken down in one minute, and the joints, being so perfectly tight and secure, afford no resting place for any of the nocturnal family.

The undersigned will also keep on hand other Bedsteads. Branch's Patent Iron Lovetall he would recommend as a good article, also the well-known Windlass Bedstead, with racking bottom.

Also, Moady & Eastman's Elevating SPRING Bed, a most delightful article for the comfort and repose of any, either in sickness or health.

The Bedsteads of the undersigned are manufactured of the best materials, of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, &c., and of every variety of pattern, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mattresses, Pillasters, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, made to order, and warranted to be filled with such hair, feathers, &c., as represented.

Orders from the South, Hotel keepers and families, respectfully solicited. Having a large manufactory, orders for any number can be filled at the shortest notice.

oil—6m

WM. C. GARDINER, Agent.

## THOMAS W. STRONG,

PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

98 Nassau street, New-York.

Has now on hand, and is constantly publishing, the largest assortment of Childrens Toy Books, Primers, and Nursery Tales, at all prices and quantities. Pictorial Alphabets, Engravings, Paint-boxes, and Drawing materials, Quills, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Note Paper, Ball Circulars, and English, French and American Envelopes, Standard Works and Books for the Holidays, Almanacs, Valentines, Playing Cards, Fancy Articles, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c., &c., at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Give a call.

N. B. A large assortment of second hand wood cuts for sale. n15 1f

## FAIRBANK'S

## MECHANICS' TOOL STORE,

44 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MECHANICS' and ARTIZANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his study to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced, and having thus far given great satisfaction to those who have selected from the stock he has collected together, he is induced thus publicly to inform all seeking such an establishment, that they can now find at one place nearly every tool and implement used by mechanics in almost every branch of business; and having adopted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, (the only honest system,) as the rule of guidance in his business, purchasers may rely upon the lowest price which will afford a remuneration profit being fixed upon each article, and that whether they send an inexperienced person, or come themselves, they will be charged the same price for the same article. Having made the above remarks, it is needless to add, that the custom of such as beat down the prices is not solicited; nevertheless, the subscriber does not expect all visitors to purchase his articles, but will at all times be ready to show them to all, whether they purchase or not. Coopers will find a large assortment of tools, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned. Planes, Saws, Plane Irons, Chisels, and many other articles, are warranted in the same way. Warranted English cast steel Engravers Tools, Burnishers, Scrapers, &c. A large assortment of the celebrated Tallyho Razors on hand, all warranted—a printed warrant accompanying each. Small and large Tool Chests furnished complete with tools, varying in price from 6 to 100 dollars, always ready. Strangers seeking this establishment, are informed that a painted flag, a fac simile of the above cut, hangs over the curb stone in front of the store; and they are particularly requested to notice this, as there are several wholesale hardware stores in the neighborhood, which might be mistaken for this establishment.

HENRY F. FAIRBANK, 44 Fulton street, n27 3m between Pearl and Cliff sts.

## BARTINE'S LOTION.

A fair offer.—Any person who is suffering with any of the following afflictions, viz: Rheumatism, Gout, White Swelling, and all swellings or contusions attended with pain or inflammation, Sprains, Dislocations, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Tetters or Ring-worm, Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, and all other painful affections of the back and nervous fibres generally; Bites and Stings of Insects, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Cuts, Humors of any kind, Cramp of the Stomach, Toothache, Fever and Ague, &c.—and will make a trial of one bottle of the above Lotion, according to the directions given, and who does not find immediate relief therefrom, we bind ourselves, upon the receipt of the empty bottle, to hand back to said person the whole price of said bottle of Lotion. We firmly believe it to be one of the best Family Medicines ever put before the public, in any and all of the above cases, and many more not enumerated. We always have sold and still do sell, every bottle on the above conditions; and as a proof that it is as good as we recommend it to be, we positively assert that we have never had one bottle returned—on the contrary, the sales have been steadily on the increase. We therefore make the above offer to any and all who may feel disposed to make a trial of the above harmless remedy. We therefore say to all, try it, and we also venture to say that all who do try it, will never be without it. Call at the principal depot, 223 Broadway, and see a large number of original certificates from those who have been benefited by its use.

C. S. BARTINE & Co., Proprietors. Those who cannot afford to purchase, will be relieved without charge at the depot. Agents wanted immediately. n8 1m

## STAR HOUSE—34 Read Street.



THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken and handsomely refitted the well known old Star House. Their Bar is stocked with the best brands, from under the Custom House seal, of Liquors and Segars. The Larder will always be found filled with all the delicacies of the season that the market affords. Oysters from the celebrated Chingarora and Shrewsbury creeks, and Amboy sound.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, THOMAS McGUIRE.

Lunch every day from 11 to 3 o'clock. Chowders every Sunday at 3 o'clock. j3

## PRICES REDUCED 33 1/2 PER CENT.

## 102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

## MANUFACTORY OF

## CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP,

## OF FOUR SIDES.



This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired the great popularity from two causes: its cheapness and its excellence. It is of four sides, one which is the hone the others contain compositions for sharpening and giving the keen edge to the razor. Retail for 50 cts., 62 1/2 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, \$3.50, \$5, \$6, and \$8. A two-side Strop with hone, \$2.50 per dozen, 31 1/2 cts. each. j3

## SAMUEL HAMMOND &amp; CO.,

(late Benedict &amp; Hammond.)

## IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES,

No. 44 Merchants' Exchange (1st door in William st.) have constantly on hand a large and valuable assortment of Fine Watches of their own importation, which they are now selling at low prices (when quality is compared,) than can be purchased of any dealer in New-York. A written warranty, in all cases, will be given to the purchaser.

S. Hammond having attended solely to the repairing of Chronometer, Duplex, and other fine Watches, in the late firm of Benedict & Hammond, will continue to give us undivided attention to that branch of the business, in connection with his present partner, whose reputation has long since been established, having worked for the last 10 years for the trade in this city.

N. B. A large and valuable assortment of Jewelry, Silver Ware Office and Mantel Clocks, &c., constantly on hand. n23

## WANTED.

A few active young men to go South and West. Also some for the New England States, to act as agents for the sale of new and popular works. \$300 per annum profit over and above their expenses will be insured them, with an opportunity of clearing \$1000 per year or more, if they are active. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over \$1000 per year clear of all expenses, and there are chances for others to do the same. Each man will have his district; and it will be necessary for them to have at least from \$25 to \$50, to obtain a good fitting out; no one need apply unless he has that amount, for it is our object to get them started in such a manner as will be of benefit to them. Apply to

S. FRENCH, Publishing Hall, 293 Broadway, up stairs, (sign of the Flag.) All Letters, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. n20 3m

## VENETIAN LINIMENT,

Prepared from the receipt of the late Dr. Solomon, of Gilead House, Liverpool, by S. J. Tobias, 41 Mercer street, New-York.

This Liniment is so confidently recommended to those suffering with Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramps, Sprains, Sore-throats, Piles, Spasms, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Bites, Headaches, Chapt Hands, Stings, Bruises, Stiff-necks, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Swelling of the Joints, Chilblains, Cuts, &c., that the money will be refunded in all cases where persons are dissatisfied with it on a fair trial.

Numerous certificates and references can be seen at 75 West Broadway.

No family having once tried it, will be without it. For sale at 41 Mercer street and 75 West Broadway.—Price, 25 cents per bottle. n16

## SILVER PLATING FLUID,

## FOR PLATING WITH PURE SILVER.

Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, or any other kind of old Plated Goods, or any article composed of Brass, Copper, or German Silver, can be instantly replated with a coating of Pure Silver, by using the Silver Plating Fluid. This pure

## LIQUID SILVER

is warranted to restore Plated Goods of any kind, where the silver is worn off, and can be applied by any person in a few minutes. For sale wholesale and retail, by

JOHN J. BROWN & Co. 122 Fulton-st. near Nassau-st. N. Y.

A liberal discount to Jewellers and others. n1 1f

## McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.



The day will come when this medicine will be pronounced capable of doing more good than any five remedies before the public. At present it is but partially known; the half has never been told. But when it shall be tested in all the various departments of sickness and disease; when its wonderful virtues shall be developed; its power over the maladies of men seen and felt, then

it will be acknowledged that "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment" has power to cure more diseases than any five remedies before the world. This will appear plain upon a moment's reflection. There are two prominent reasons for the assertion.

1st. That by opening the pores of the skin, it removes all hindrance to the full and free discharge of the insensible perspiration, and thus removes the grand cause of nine-tenths of the diseases in the world; and it is therefore as applicable to one disease as another, to the Liver Complaint, Consumption and Dyspepsia, as the Sick Headache and Ague in the Face, or to the Asthma, Coughs, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, as the Quinsey Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Croup, for they are all caused by checking the Insensible Perspiration, in other words, in "taking cold."

2d. That for almost every disease, there is a specific remedy, and although there are a legion of them recommended for the cure of the same particular diseases yet how seldom is it that one out of a hundred, do any good whatever. Instead, therefore, of being under the necessity of applying a great variety of cures, the success in each of which is doubtful, the All-Healing Ointment takes the place of them all; and by its action upon the skin, throws open the doors for the escape of all the humors within. To make this appear plain to all, suppose a person is afflicted with a Cough or a Cold, or Consumption, or Liver Complaint?

He seeks a variety of inward remedies, but in no one does he find relief, unless it is capable of forcing off perspiration, which is but a momentary relief, as the pores again close the moment the effect of the medicine has ceased.

Now, what is the cause of the above complaints? We answer, checked perspiration, in other words, "catching cold." The skin, then, and not the internal organs, is out of order. And we assert, that unless the skin is brought into healthy activity, and made to eliminate the insensible perspiration freely and fully, not all the medicines in the world will save the consumptive from the grave. To make our words true, let us quote from a celebrated southern doctor, who wrote a labored treatise on Pulmonary Consumption. He says:

"But let us return to the consideration of the indications of a cure; it is simply this: the restoration of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. In other words, to excite a natural healthy action in the skin. This is all that is required for the cure of 999 cases out of 1000. Here, then, is another case where the true principle of physiology is understood, and the results to be produced in sickness and disease, and yet not knowing any other agent than inward medicines to effect it. Physicians begin to see this, acknowledge it in their own writings, deplore it with much feeling, but know of no prescription that will apply to the human cuticle to restore it to healthy activity, and hence their necessity of still administering inward remedies. It is from this very fact that we claim for the All-Healing Ointment a superiority over all other remedies yet discovered.

Physicians know of no other article, the world at large know of no other—indeed, there is no other article that has such power over the human skin. And it is this power to open the pores by restoring the nervous energy, quickening the vital fluid within—that it is an instrument of curing more diseases than any five or ten remedies we are acquainted with. And in regard to Consumption and Liver Complaint, we will make one remark, and we wish it to sink deep into every man's heart; it is this: That upon a proper and fair trial of the All-Healing Ointment, no good results from its cure, that person may as well cease all efforts at once: for all Balm, Balsams, Pills, Syrups, &c., &c. under heavens, will ever restore such a person to health. We would be slow to make this remark, if we did not possess the evidence to establish it. Now, as most other diseases are caused in the same manner, it follows that the speediest cure should be the same.

Bronchitis, Quinsey Sore Throat and Influenza are NEVER caused but by checking the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Ague in the Face, Headache, Earache, and frequently Toothache, are produced in the same way, viz: "taking cold."

Fever, also, and nearly every case of Inflammation of the bowels, or of the stomach or lungs, is the direct result of checked perspiration. Besides these, we may name diseases of the spine and of the nerves, rheumatism, fever sores, diseases of the chest, such as asthma, tightness of breath, pains, weakness, dyspepsia, also constipation of the bowels, croup, cutaneous eruptions, and all diseases of the skin; in short, nine-tenths of the diseases in our country are produced by this one thing—checked perspiration. If it is not serious at first, it finally settles upon some vital organ, when it is almost certain to result in death, unless it is removed.

The only advantage the All-Healing Ointment has over other remedies, lies in this one thing—the restoration of the insensible perspiration. When this is done the humors and impurities never remain to do injury. This will be seen by contemplating the following facts:

1st. That five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, pass off through the pores of the skin, in insensible perspiration.

2d. That the skin evacuates more matter than the Lungs, Kidneys and Bowels put together.

3d. That the skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours than the Bowels do in fourteen days! and that by severe exercise, a man will lose three, four, and even five pounds in one hour.

4th. That the Creator pierced the human cuticle with pores, or small openings, to the almost incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS, making this the GRAND OUTLET of all the redundant matter of the body.

5th. That through these pores are constantly exuding the old, altered and worn-out particles of the blood, the humors of the body, and the waste of the system.

6th. That to stop up these pores twenty-four hours would cause instant death.

7th. That sudden changes of weather and exposure to cold, close these pores in part, and hence the long catalogue of diseases over the land.

8th. That, as the skin is the medium for evacuating all the humors of the body, we see the profound folly and absurdity of resorting to pills, drugs, and other mixtures, to cure the great majority of diseases produced by checked perspiration.

9th. That, until September, 1844, there was no medicine before the public that had power to restore the insensible perspiration, by imparting vitality and nervous energy to the skin.

10th. That McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT is that medicine, and which, by possessing this power, is effecting more good than five, or even ten, remedies in this country.

Price, 25 and 50 Cents.

J. McALISTER &amp; Co.

168 South-street, New-York, Sole Proprietors.

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